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MEXICO IGNORES U. S. NOTE

GERMAN PEACE TERMS TO U. S.? DENIED PUBLIC

Wilson Plea Ignored in Berlin Reply—Expected Through Gerard.

LONDON, Dec. 27, 2 a. m.—The Daily Telegraph says, it understands a Swedish note, identical in substance with the note of the Swiss government concerning President Wilson's peace initiative, has been presented to the belligerent governments.

ARTHUR SEARS HENNING. Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.—(Special.)—Germany's formal proposal of a conference with the entente allies, in replying to President Wilson's peace note, will be followed, administration officials expect, by the confidential communication of Berlin's views of peace terms to the American government.

Mr. Gerard, the American ambassador to Germany, has been invited to confer again with the Kaiser. The administration believes that the emperor will acquiesce in the American offer fully with his views of the conditions upon which Germany would be willing to end the war.

AWAYS MOVE BY ALLIES. The ambassador will cable these views to Washington for the confidential guidance of the president. Then if the allies also communicate their views of peace conditions, Mr. Wilson will be able to determine whether he would be warranted in making any further step toward bringing the belligerents together in a discussion of terms.

Unless President Wilson gets such a statement from both sides he will regard his effort as a failure.

WILSON SUGGESTION IGNORED. The German reply, in omitting to state peace terms, ignores the president's assertion that "an interchange of views would clear the way at least for a conference, but in directly proposing a conference it is responsive to Wilson's suggestion that 'an early decision be sought to call out from all the nations now at war' an 'avowal of their respective views' and to his further assertion that 'he is indifferent as to the means taken to accomplish it'."

The question now is whether the allies will consent to enter a conference with Germany and whether the president will endeavor to bring about such a meeting. Belligerent diplomats here say that the governments will not even consider a conference unless Germany states the basis on which she proposes peace.

WILSON WILL BIDE TIME. Administration officials also say that the president probably will not urge a conference upon the allies unless Germany consents to his views in asking the entente to discuss peace seriously with the belligerent powers. According to the entente diplomats, the allies will refuse to enter a conference at this time unless Germany withdraws from every sort of conquered territory. The German reply increases the doubt that Germany will consent to withdraw from conquered territory prior to a peace conference. Germany indicates clearly its intention to settle this war on a basis of the existing military situation, which is all to its advantage.

WILSON'S REFUSAL TO LINK THE TERMS OF SETTLEMENT OF THIS WAR WITH MEASURES to prevent a recurrence of the struggle is a distinct blow to the underlying idea of the president's peace note and also regarded widely here as giving the peace movement at this time a decided setback.

The president asked for an exchange of views "as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded and the arguments which would be deemed satisfactory as a guaranty against its renewal or the kindling of any similar conflict in the future." Now Germany declines to discuss the latter half of this suggestion until after the conclusion of the war.

The administration also observes Germany's practical refusal of the president's intimation that he would be willing to be an intermediary or participant in the negotiations. Germany speaks

Votes Against Letting Doctor Foil the Stork

New York Medical Body in Heated Debate on Birth Control.

New York, Dec. 26.—(Special.)—By a vote of 210 to 72, at a long and lively session, the Medical society of the county of New York decided tonight against advocating a change in the state law which would permit physicians to advise married patients as to methods of birth control.

The balloting was on the acceptance or rejection of a report made by a committee of nine physicians who have been studying the subject several months. The main report, signed by six of the nine members, disapproved of physicians aiding in the limitation of families except in cases where the mother's life or health is endangered.

Six Doctors Disapprove. The minority report favoring the instruction of women by physicians was signed by only two.

In the course of the debating—for both sides had many followers eager to advance arguments—there were heated words at times.

Dr. Ira S. Wile, one of the ardent supporters of the birth control report, said that what was done secretly might as well be made legal. He added: "This society contains members who perform illegal operations—which are far worse than the giving of advice to regulate births—and yet retain their membership!"

Must Bear More Children. At a meeting today of the American Genetic association Dr. Robert J. Sprague of the Massachusetts Agricultural college declared every married woman capable of bearing children must in an average bring three children to maturity if the population is to be kept up and not increased. Of the graduates of our women's colleges, he said, only one-half ever marry and "the average number of children per graduate is less than one."

Discussing "the constructive aspect of birth control," Dr. Sprague went on to say that "for one great section of the population we need birth control and for the other birth release." He declared birth control was practiced extensively among the middle classes of our native population in the industrial and "intensely civilized regions of this country." On the other hand, he said, excessive birth rate, "beyond the ability of parents to support is one of the greatest evils a people faces."

15,000 PUPILS ON STRIKE.

Answer of Scranton, Pa., Boys and Girls to Board of Education's "No Vacation" Edict.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 26.—As their answer to the school board's decision in not granting a Christmas vacation of one week, 15,000 school children of the 22,000 enrolled in the public schools of this city, remained away from sessions today.

THE WEATHER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1916.

Sunrise, 7:17; sunset, 4:26. Moon sets 8:11.

Chicago and vicinity—Unsettled and cloudy; day partly cloudy and colder; moderate; variable winds. Illinois—Unsettled and colder; Wednesday; Thursday partly cloudy and colder. Indiana—Rain south; rain or snow in north Wednesday; colder; Thursday fair, colder.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO. (Last 24 hours.)

Maximum, 11 p. m., 44. Minimum, 3 a. m., 31.

2 a. m., 31; 11 a. m., 38; 7 p. m., 40. 3 a. m., 32; Noon, 38; 8 p. m., 43. 4 a. m., 33; 1 p. m., 39; 9 p. m., 44. 5 a. m., 32; 2 p. m., 37; 10 p. m., 43. 6 a. m., 33; 3 p. m., 38; 11 p. m., 44. 7 a. m., 33; 4 p. m., 39; Midnight, 43. 8 a. m., 32; 5 p. m., 38; 1 a. m., 43. 9 a. m., 33; 6 p. m., 39; 2 a. m., 42. Mean temperature, 34; normal for the day, 36. Excess since Jan. 1, 661. Wind, S. E.; maximum velocity, 27 miles an hour at 6:25 a. m. For complete weather report see page 8.

YESTERDAY ELSEWHERE.

Temp. p. m. High. Low.

New York.....24 34 24 Clear

Boston.....22 30 18 Clear

Washington.....34 40 34 Clear

St. Louis.....58 66 58 Rain

St. Paul.....58 66 58 Clear

San Francisco.....42 48 36 Clear

SHIPPERS' ADVICES.

Special Forecast for Shipments Within Radius of 500 Miles.

Protect shipments to reach destinations by tomorrow night from temperatures as follows: North and west, zero to 15 degrees above zero; south and east, 15 to 25 above.

TIME EXPIRES WITH NO REPLY BY CARRANZA

Capital Resumes Watchful Waiting and Villa Rises Again.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.—(Special.)—Gen. Carranza has ignored the latest ultimatum of the administration. At midnight tonight, the expiration of the time allowed him by the Washington government either to ratify or reject the protocol drawn by the Mexican-American joint commission, he had not replied.

However, this fact was not made the occasion for a formal declaration that the negotiations are at an end. Officials were inclined to take into consideration that a reply might have been delayed and indicated that a favorable response, even though a day or two late, would not be rejected.

VILLA'S RISE DISTURBS. Meanwhile the administration is more disturbed over the Mexican situation than it has been at any time since the massacre of the Boyd command at Carrizal.

Reports which have reached the state department within the last few days tend to confirm the belief that Villa, with the assistance of Carranza, is in the eastern and southern states of Mexico, will soon be strong enough to smash Carranza and reestablish himself as dictator of more than half the country.

The situation with regard to the rise of Villa may be summarized in the following manner: 1—Villa is virtually dictator of that section of the state of Chihuahua south of Gen. Pershing's column. He is also in control of Durango, a large part of Coahuila and adjoining states.

2—The Carranza "generals" who were supposed to be in control of these sections have fled with what loot they managed to get during the last few months. These troops have willingly joined Villa. The change of allegiance was caused by empty stomachs.

VILLA'S FORCE NEAR 10,000. 3—From a handful of ragged followers Villa has raised a force approximating 10,000 men. All of Carranza's garrisons in the northern sections do not approximate this number.

4—Felix Diaz, acting as a figurehead for Robles, has assembled a formidable force in Puebla and Oaxaca, where they are reported to be prepared to move northward at a signal from Villa.

5—Zapata, in the state of Morelos, has complete control of the country in the vicinity of Mexico City and is reported to be prepared to join with Villa and Robles at the psychological moment.

6. In the event that these forces get together the administration foresees the termination of Carranza's tempestuous career and the unpleasant prospect of this government being compelled to see Pancho Villa in the saddle again.

NO TIME LIMIT TO MEXICO?

New York, Dec. 26.—Luis Cabrera, chairman of the Mexican delegation on the joint commission, said tonight no time limit had been fixed for Carranza either to accept or reject the proposed protocol. There was no understanding, he added, which gave the American commissioners authority to impose such a time limit.

Gen. Carranza, Mr. Cabrera declared, would have ample time to consider his action. Mr. Cabrera said he was surprised that a reply was expected by the United States today.

VILLA IN "MARCH TO SEA." El Paso, Tex., Dec. 26.—A report was received late today by sources known to be close to Francisco Villa and by government agents saying that Villa's forces captured San Luis Potosi yesterday. Many foreigners who left Tlaxcala before Villa attacked that town recently went to San Luis Potosi.

Tampico is believed to be Villa's objective, in order to obtain a port through which he can import arms and supplies.

TUG RAMS U. S. BATTLESHIP.

Hole Stove in Stern of Delaware Above Water Line at Norfolk Navy Yard.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 26.—The battleship Delaware was rammed and a hole three feet in diameter was stove in its stern above the water line by the naval tug Sonoma at the navy yard here late today. No one was injured.

Gloor Reveals 'Dr. H.B.'s 'Kisses to My Baby' Notes

Husband Who Beat Bodenheim in Taxi with Wife to Seek Divorce.

The wallop and kicks Rudolph J. Gloor showered on Dr. Herman Bodenheim of New York after pulling him from a taxicab Monday evening were just a Christmas retaliation for presents of "love and kisses to my baby from Dr. H. B."

Mr. Gloor intercepted the love and kisses. He had reason to believe that "my baby" for whom they were intended was Mrs. Gloor. Mrs. Gloor was in the taxicab when Mr. Gloor boarded it and pulled the chemist and physician out in the fresh air to get his medicine.

Redolent of Love. Mr. Gloor asserts a letter and telegram which never reached his wife's hands will form the basis for an action in divorce soon. He says Dr. Bodenheim sent both. Both ended with protestations of love. In the letter, from Youngstown, O., the writer says: "I have called you on the long distance telephone last night to invite you to spend Sunday with me here, but you were not at home. Did you get my telegram?"

The telegram merely advised concerning a mailing address. "I didn't expect to find them in a taxicab out near home," said Mr. Gloor. "They had their nerve with them, especially after they must have known I had intercepted the letter and telegram. It's the old story. Too much cabaretting by a wife whose husband couldn't afford it. Once in a while it's all right, but every night exceeds a man's patience. My wife says I have her diamonds? She never had any."

Mrs. Gloor's Side of It. Mrs. Gloor is the daughter of Jeremiah McCarthy, former assistant city collector and a sister of Justin F. McCarthy, assistant state's attorney, who recently prosecuted Mrs. Iva Barnes, accused of the murder of her husband, Jimmy Quinn, dictator of the Democratic party in the Twenty-first ward, is her uncle. She says she will file suit for divorce.

"Not because 'Rudie' attacked Dr. Bodenheim," she said, "but because the situation has become unbearable. I eloped with 'Rudie' two years ago when he said he was wealthy. Bills fell due; he took my diamonds to pay them. Uncle had to lift him out of financial difficulties, and finally our lights were cut off because the bill was unpaid. 'Rudie' is impossible."

Dr. Bodenheim at the Bismarck hotel at night said he would not prosecute Gloor for the attack, "because Mrs. Gloor dreaded notoriety."

And yet a woman who said she was Mrs. Bodenheim at 4302 Verlo street, New York, appeared eager to get all the details when The Tribune's correspondent called her. She didn't express the least sorrow when she heard how Dr. Bodenheim got his bumps. She said Dr. Bodenheim hadn't even considered the matter of enough consequence to send her a wire about it. And she begged for the details, all of them—the woman's name, the number, severity, and disgusting effect of the wallop the doctor got.

Dr. Bodenheim is a chemist and manufacturer of gunpowder in New York. A year ago he was arrested in St. Louis by government officials on a charge of transporting gunpowder. He was tried in New York and fined for the offense, according to his attorney, former Judge John E. Owens of Chicago.

Mrs. Gloor is now living at 442 West Garfield boulevard with her mother.

EXPECT "SAFE AND SANE" NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION.

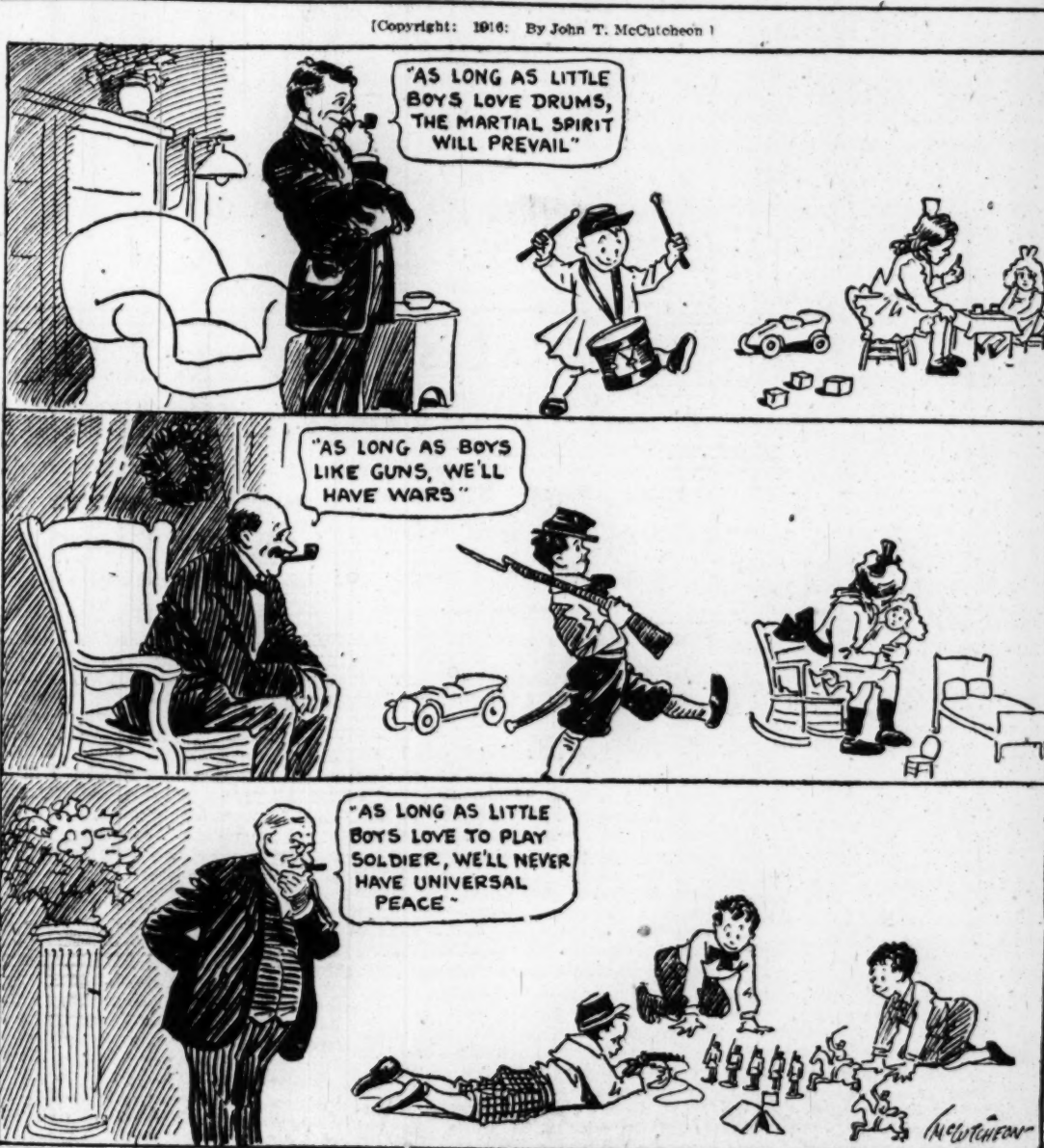
Law Will Be Obeyed, Say Hotel Men, Who Will Meet to Arrange Program of Action.

Preparations for a "safe and sane" New Year's celebration are being made by managers of downtown hotels. While no meeting of the Hotel Men's association has been held, the managers are considering the advisability of a meeting to decide upon a program for Sunday night. They insist that the law will be obeyed and that liquors will be sold only between 12 and 1 o'clock.

Reservations are being booked for tables at all of the larger hotels and many restaurants, but no lobby tables will be set up nor a "hilarious program" prepared.

"The crowds will come down to see what's doing," said Assistant Manager Burke of the Congress hotel. "Many will probably try to get all they want in one hour, while scores will come to see what's doing. We anticipate a big night, but a safe and sane one."

THE "PEACE ON EARTH" SPIRIT



BERLIN REPLY TO U. S. PLEA CALLED EVASION IN LONDON

'German Peace Dodge,' Is British Paper's Interpretation of Answer to Wilson's Appeal.

LONDON, Dec. 27, 3:35 a. m.—Germany's reply to President Wilson on the peace question, as transmitted by the Associated Press correspondent at Berlin to New York and retransmitted, did not reach London until too late for comment or even for insertion in the earliest morning editions of the London papers. It is printed with great prominence, however, in the second editions, credited to the Associated Press.

The only present indication of its reception here is furnished by the Daily Mail's headline, "German Peace Dodge," and an introductory note, in which the Mail says:

"If President Wilson means, as recent American comment contends, that his note should force Germany to state her terms, Germany has countered with this proposal so that she can evade an explicit answer."

The Daily Telegraph, commenting on the imperial conference, says: "The allies are very far from committing the mistake of not considering among themselves the conditions of peace, for which they propose to obtain the only effectual guarantee. These deliberations are not of a kind to be concluded in haste. We have not willed to have a premature peace and we do not mean to have it. Our enemies have willed such a peace and are making every possible effort to force one as the only alternative to final defeat. They have failed to disarm any of their intended victims by military means; certainly they will not do so by the exercise of diplomacy."

EXPLORER LEFFINGWELL FIGHTS MT. WILSON STORM.

Man Who Braved Arctic Has Close Call in California—Carries Wife on His Back to Safety.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 26.—(Special.)—Carrying his bride a few months on his back as he plunged through the icy streams on Mount Wilson and fought with snows, Ernest De Koven Leffingwell, the arctic explorer, reached Pasadena today after a seven hour battle in the blinding snowstorm on the mountain peak.

"Talk about the arctic," he laughed. "It has nothing on Mount Wilson in a snowstorm. The snow was blinding and it was difficult to determine directions. The snowbanks obscured trails and a false step would have plunged us in the snow at the bottom of a cañon."

The lowest temperature here of the year, 38 degrees, was registered at 9 o'clock this morning at the Los Angeles weather bureau.

The unusual spectacle of snow sitting down into the orange groves was presented in a number of places in the southern California citrus belt today. No damage was done to the crop.

THE SUNSHINE BARTENDER SLAIN

Albert J. Jackson Shot with a Rifle in Front of Butterfly's Saloon—Negroes Held.

From the darkness across the street a voice called, "Hey, you!"

Albert J. Jackson, "the sunshine bartender," employed in John F. Butterfly's saloon at 4812 Broadway, turned as he was about to enter the place, which is near the Lawrence avenue corner. There was a series of rifle reports in fast tempo and Jackson fell dead with two bullets over the heart. The assassin fled.

Two Suspects Held. An hour later the police of the Sumner police station arrested two Negro janitors, Gilmore Lindsey, employed at 908 Wilson avenue, and Oscar Steino, who works at 1045 Wilson avenue. Steino was discovered when customers of the saloon ran out after the shooting. He was standing across the street. A man was seen running away. Steino in a guarded statement admitted that Gilmore Lindsey was the man who ran, although he did not accuse him of shooting. The murder was done with a .22 caliber target rifle. Neither of the Negroes will confess the shooting, but the police say they have admitted enough to compromise themselves seriously.

Later the police searched the flat occupied by Lindsey and recovered the rifle believed to have been used in killing Jackson.

According to John F. Butterfly, owner of the saloon, Jackson had trouble with Lindsey some time ago when he refused to permit the Negro and several of his companions to shoot craps in the bar. Butterfly says Lindsey became angry.

Threat of Lynching. Jackson had many friends. They were wrought up over the murder. One of them who called THE TRIBUNE without giving his name said there better be a conviction for this slaying or "there will be a lynching, and we'll get the right man."

The bartender was 35 years old and the sole support of his old mother. His friends said there was a streak of sunshine in Jackson's disposition. They called him the "sunshine bartender."

He had been working all afternoon. About 7 o'clock he went outside the saloon to switch on the lights of the electric sign. A few moments later persons in the bar heard the shot, the shots, and Jackson's body pitched into the bar. Jackson lived at Clifton and Wilson avenues.

FALL OF GIRL ON SLIPPERY PORCH FRACTURES SKULL.

Icy Pavements Cause Traffic Confusion and Endanger Lives of Pedestrians and Motorists.

Miss Alvina Tietz, 4104 West Twenty-fifth street, a telephone operator, was killed by a fall on a slippery porch yesterday, the result of a thaw that sent traffic into wild confusion and suggested further traffic turmoil today with icy streets in a predicted cold wave.

Miss Tietz stepped from her front door when she slipped, her head striking the door sill. She died in the afternoon of skull fractures.

The slippery condition of all outdoors caused the mixup in traffic when, in the afternoon hour last night automobiles collided and sometimes as many as three and four cars became jammed in skidding over slippery pavements. Added to the confusion was an accident, which caused the south park system boulevard lights to become extinguished leaving traffic in darkness for a time. Zero weather is predicted for today after a rise to 39 yesterday.

MARSHAL OF FRANCE TO BE NEW TITLE OF GEN. JOFFRE.

Government Decides to Raise Rank of Notable Commander for Services to Country.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The government has decided to raise Gen. Joffre to the dignity of marshal of France, in recognition of his eminent services to the country. A decree nominating him will be submitted for the ratification of parliament as soon as possible.

HAMAN HANGED TO DEATH.

South Millard Avenue Dweller Found Dead in Basement.

"Hanged as high as Haman" may have weighed upon Edward Haman, 3210 South Millard avenue, who was dependent. He was found dead hanging from a beam in his basement yesterday.

EUROPEAN WAR SUMMARY

Germany in reply to United States urges early meeting of envoys of belligerent nations at neutral point for discussion of peace, but omits to name its terms. May be given secretly to United States.

Berlin reports that Filipcehi, Roumania, on the railroad between Buzau and Braila, has been captured by the Germans at the point of the bayonet.

London reports British successes in Mesopotamia. Detailing the capture of Baghdad, the communication says that virtually the entire Turk force of 2,000 was destroyed.

SCHOOLS HERE GET U. S. AID TO TEACH DEFENSE

Army Instructors Will Be Sent to Give Courses—Study Is Optional.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.—(Special.)—All students of the Chicago high schools soon will have the opportunity to obtain military instruction.

In response to a request made six weeks ago by Supt. Shoop of the Chicago schools, Secretary of War Baker today approved the plan and will detail army officers to carry it out. Capt. E. Z. Steever, United States army, who originated the Wyoming plan, is ready to go to Chicago with a score of assistants from the regular army to establish the new course.

It was learned today that complete plans looking toward the establishment of the "Wyoming plan" not only in Chicago, but also in the schools of Oak Park, Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, Highland Park, and Waukegan, Ill., and also Kansas City, Mo., have been approved by the war department.

The actual beginning of cadet work for the high school students only awaits the conference which Capt. Steever will have with the Chicago and other school authorities on the details of the plan.

TRAINING NOT COMPULSORY.

The work will be in no sense compulsory, every student and his parents having the privilege of choosing whether the work shall be undertaken. If the Wyoming plan is followed credit toward graduation will be given for the cadet work done by the students.

Military training is a part of the work of only a few high schools in the United States—namely, those in Wyoming and Washington, D. C. Since it became evident some time ago that the war department would provide competent instructors for the work in any high school which wished seriously to undertake the work many requests have come into the office of the secretary of war, but so far none of these requests has been granted except those named above.

FOLLOWS WAR COLLEGE PLAN. The establishment of military training in the high schools follows out the plan adopted by the war college for the development of a citizen army in the United States. As a part of the plan, every boy in the United States will have the opportunity to become trained in the use of arms. The adoption of the Wyoming plan in the Chicago schools will be its first trial on a large scale.

Capt. Steever, under whose supervision will be all cadet work in the secondary schools in the territory embraced in the central department of the army, is an authority on military training in the schools. He worked for the Wyoming plan almost in its entirety, and is recognized in army circles as the best informed officer in the army on that subject. Although Capt. Steever's headquarters will be at Culver Military academy, Culver, Ind., most of his personal work will be done in Chicago.

INTER-SCHOOL COMPETITION. The Wyoming plan embraces inter-school competition and it is expected that the cadets of the northern Illinois schools where military training will be established, and those of Chicago, Kansas City, and Washington, will soon be in active competition for cadet honors.

Under Capt. Steever's direction will be four lieutenants and sixteen sergeants of the regular army, all picked men. The twenty-three Chicago high schools will take the time of ten of these instructors, since it is planned to detail one instructor approximately to two and one-half schools.

The Wyoming plan is essentially based on competition and all cadets are organized into competition units. Leaders take turn about choosing the members of their units, so that each unit is made up of an equal number of strong, medium, and weak lads.

There are wall scaling units, infantry drill units, troop leadership units, scholarship units, field firing units, camp and field units.

HOSPITAL WORK FOR GIRLS. Not only the boys but the girls will have a chance to interest themselves in the work. The work of the drills will be chiefly along the line of Red Cross and first aid to the injured under the supervision of their own teachers.

The cadet classes may be held either during or after school hours, as it best suits the local school schedules. They do not interfere with the school work.

ATORS SIGN EEMENT TO PORT LOWDEN

ernor Gets Backing of
y-four Members of
e Upper House.

our members of the new Ill.
enate have signed up to
together in supporting
n administration upon a
osition. This group, a ma-
e Republican caucus, will
organization of the senate
the Republican caucus held
at Springfield.

at session they were known
rr-Dalley-Elliott combina-
prospects are now that there
disturbance over the commit-
ents as between rival Re-
publicans and that the senate
be peaceable after the sena-
agreed upon the Republican
or president pro tem.

well Sends Out Call.
Willet H. Cornwell, of the
of Lake View, district yea-
and the official call for the Re-
publicans.

at times he announced that
iditate for president pro tem.
is are that a hot fight will
between Senator Cornwell and
Adam C. Cliffe of Sycamore
for the position.

is pushing his campaign
round that Chicago is en-
place, as the attorney gen-
the only other office to be
ook county man. Senator
hed as a candidate for Re-
publican leader. In this capacity
and the administration's
of offices bill.

tain New System.
cations have determined to
right within the senate of
committees, rather than to
to the policy of permitting the
governor to exercise this
element will insist that the
committees be reduced to
sixteen, while another will
three.

rr-Dalley-Elliott forces
it is a safe prediction that
will be chairman of the
committee. Senator Curtis of
the senate is not named president
and Senator Dalley of rail-
road forces.

RSSES BURNED TO
N SOUTH SIDE FIRE.

ght for Two Hours In
y Rain Before Fire
der Control.

two story frame structure
at Seventy-third street, be-
the offices, warehouse, and
tensen & Mikkelsen, deal-
supplies, was destroyed
light, the loss being \$25,000.
ught the blaze for two
old, misty rain, but the
had gotten a good start
rival, spread through the
destroying valuable supplies
warehouses and burning to
cesses.

Does
children
er a special
e necessary

heights—a
materials are
y coltskin.

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e necessary

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e necessary

LANDIS SENDS MORE TO JAIL; TEN UNDER FIRE

Senator Harding's Bondsman
Aid, Dan Kinnally, Writs
in Court.

Federal Judge Landis yesterday gave
to men the shock of their lives, sent
to jail, and stunned another to the
point of speechlessness.

He began on Dan F. Kinnally, erst-
while handbook king, professional
bondsmen, man of political influence,
and friend of State Senator George F.
Landis.

Kinnally is the nearest to the "higher
ups" in the ball bond game whom Judge
Landis so far has summoned. Kinnally
has been involved by a quantity of testi-
mony collected, persuaded, threatened,
and jailed out of the many witnesses
brought into court since the Smiglak
bankruptcy case revealed the first clear
view of flimsy bond securities some
weeks ago.

Mr. Kinnally, who evidently had not
gotten by the experience of the thirty-
two other witnesses who have been sent
to jail by the judge in the last three
weeks, did not "talk right up." Then,
to the apparent astonishment of Mr.
Kinnally, the judge placed him under
\$10,000 bonds.

Next in order came Harry Goodman,
Joseph Shumacher, and Abraham Wala-
schinski. They went the way of the
rest—jail.

Quick Change Negro.
Tim George T. Abbott, a Negro
boy, furnished the comedy of the
day, but for the amazing speed
displayed in reversing some tes-
timony he had offered, would have gone
to jail also. His case, according to
the judge, will come up for further
consideration today.

At times Judge Landis would balance
his spectacles on the end of his nose,
standing up, would lean on his
elbows to within a few inches of the
witness' face. Occasionally he would
point the index fingers of both hands
at the witness and say:

"Surprise me by telling the truth."
Who Collects Rent?
He asked Dan Kinnally where he got
the money he had scheduled on more
than 300 bonds.

Senator Harding gave it to me; it's
mine absolutely and unconditionally,"
said Kinnally.

"Who collects the rent?"
This was the snag which made the
hole in Kinnally's story. He replied
that he didn't know.

"Then it is not your property," said
the judge. "Now make over a quit-
claim deed to that property and give it
to my clerk and then make arrange-
ments to give \$10,000 bond. Take him
away."

Kinnally, who had assumed an air of
ease when he took the stand, was writ-
ten and sent to jail.

That Elusive \$5,000.
Abbott, the Negro lawyer, who talked
in a Louisiana dialect, told a remarkable
story of how he had come into posses-
sion of \$5,000 worth of property and
how he had later sold it over to
Georgie Lacey, a colored woman, who
had a lawyer named Hill.

"Why did you give it to her?" de-
manded the judge.

"Jedge, she am a spehul fren' of
mine," he replied and the whole court-
room laughed.

"How spehul?" said the judge.

MILITANT JUSTICE



beneath the tip of his nose and spread
rapidly. Before the witness had ac-
complished the size grin he was cap-
able of producing the judge noticed it
and set up suddenly.

He leaned toward Abbott and, stretch-
ing out his arm in the manner adopted
by traffic policemen in halting traffic,
said:

"Don't do it."
Then he leaned his head from side to
side as he regarded the face of the wit-
ness with a look of deep concern. After
about a minute he spoke again.

A Clouded Future.
"You feel well, do you, Mr. Abbott?"
he asked.

"I ain't so certain," replied the wit-
ness. "I ain't lookin' forward to no
good."

"Why?" asked the judge.

"Well, you see, when I get in a
p'dicament, jedge, I natchally make my-
self look for the worst. If it comes,
then I ain't disappointed. If it don't,
then I'm better off than I expected to be."

"Well, I'll give you until tomorrow
to reflect on these things," said the
judge. "Think well, then come here
at 10:30."

Then in a rapid fire manner the judge
called Shumacher, Walschinski, and
Goodman to the bench and sent them
all off to jail for perjury, conspiracy,
and concealing assets. And with them
went a number of the professional
bondsmen who had been sent to jail a
week ago.

One Little Lie.
The series of sensational hearings con-
ducted by Judge Landis during the last
three weeks grew out of one little false-
hood told by a witness in an insignificant
\$1,000 bankruptcy suit. It occurred dur-
ing the hearing of the petition of Joseph
Smiglak, a Halsted street shoe dealer.
Smiglak's shoe store was sold without
his knowledge by his own son to Charles
Silverman, another dealer. Then the son
shipped with the money.

Attorney David Stansbury presented
Smiglak's story to the judge. Then the
judge sent for Silverman. Silverman
told the judge he bought the goods in
good faith, having been advised by two
attorneys, Abraham Rubenstein and Ar-
thur Link, who was then assistant cor-
poration counsel. The attorneys talked
themselves into trouble. Rubenstein was
suspended from federal practice and held
to the grand jury. So was Silverman.

Reveals Bond Lapses.
Then professional bondsmen appeared
to get them out. This gave the judge op-
portunity to go after the bondsmen. He
discovered they had been in the habit of
scheduling worthless bonds for years.

One after another came before him.
By his "endless chain" system of get-
ting at the bottom of things the judge
caused each to tell the names of his
associates, or partners. Then he
would issue forthwith subpoenas for the
new figures. In this way he involved
every one who had ever had any deal-
ings with any of the bondsmen or bank-
ruptcy swindlers or crooked lawyers
within past years.

After getting them on the stand he
would go way back to something that
happened a year ago in which the wit-
ness had told a different story from the
one he was then telling. In this way he
sent an average of 35 men a day to
jail for three weeks. All attempted to
tell a second falsehood in order to pro-
tect the first.

SHADOW ART

Allied Bazaar Booth Secures
Services of Well Known Sil-
houette Artist.



Miss Bertha Honore

This is a silhouette of Miss Bertha
Honore. Mrs. Arlick Kirk, chairman
of the B. F. B. (blind fund booth)
of the Allied bazaar, has secured
the services of the celebrated sil-
houette artist, Baron Scottford, who
is on his way here from California,
where he has recently been making
shadow pictures of noted visitors to
the exposition, including Judge Taft,
E. H. Gary, Julius S. Morgan,
and many others. Baron Scottford
has made silhouettes of Queen Mar-
garita of Italy, Queen Alexandra
of England, and King Alfonso of
Spain, and will be in the B. F.
booth to cut shadow pictures of those
who wish to help the above fund and
secure shadows of themselves. Peggy
Newell, wife of Baron Scottford, will
also cut silhouettes in one of the
other booths.

No Use Fooling Ourselves.
This looks to be about the normal
affairs of the conditions in this court-
room, the judge. "There is no use
of fooling ourselves. These are facts
and the person who tells of great suc-
cess in healing domestic difficulties is
not giving the cold facts."

The failure of so many men to sup-
port their families is a bad state of af-
airs. No doubt the main cause is al-
coholism. People-mindedness is another
big cause, and economic and social con-
ditions are to blame for a share. But if
we could do away with alcoholism more
than half the battle would be won and
the number of cases greatly reduced.

Where the probation office is really
succeeding is in the criminal cases, ac-
cording to the figures of the report.
Four-fifths of the boys paroled from
the Boys' court, and an even larger
percentage of those paroled from the
Criminal courts show reformation from
crime.

In reality, the report states, "only
three of the twenty-five persons paroled
from the Criminal court have failed to
make good. The others are doing as
well as could be expected."

FEDERAL CONTROL OF ROADS
OR MORE REVENUE, WARNING

Railway Business Association Says
Rates Must Conform to Expenses
if Companies Are to Prosper.

New York, Dec. 26.—Unless railroad
rates are adjusted to make revenue con-
form proportionately to expenses, fed-
eral control of the country's railroads is
inevitable, according to the annual re-
port of the general executive committee
of the Railway Business association,
made public here tonight.

"If total revenues are not made ade-
quate to total expenses," the report
states, "no question will long remain
as between federal and state authority,
because sooner or later the federal gov-
ernment under those conditions must
take over the roads. In that case the
states would lose all voice whatever and
federal regulation, if any, would pre-
sent the grotesque spectacle of one po-
litical officer supervising another whose
tenure proceeds from the same source
of power as his own."

GIRLS VANISH ON PROBATION

Brief Survey Indicates Sys-
tem Fails in Domestic
Cases, Too.

The annual report of the county adult
probation office, which will be made
public in a few days, will contain a
survey of 100 cases taken at random
from the files of four different courts.

Under the direction of former Judge
John W. Houston, chief probation of-
ficer, deputies combed the city to find
probationers who had been released by
the courts two years ago.

A year ago the state legislature
passed a law compelling the probation
office to investigate every case before
the acceptance of persons recommended
for probation. The survey proves the
law a wise one. Judge Houston believes.
The survey also indicates that proba-
tion is anything but a brilliant suc-
cess in morals and domestic cases, the judge
asserts. In criminal cases, however,
he finds it has worked well.

Girls All Disappear.
Not one of the twenty-five girls paroled
from the Moresco court was found. Fif-
teen girls had disappeared utterly. In
only three cases relatives were found.
In three other friends of the girl said
they thought she was married, one mar-
ried and left the city, another married
and deserted her husband; another is
serving in the bridal veil for another
offense, and another is dead.

"Girls generally dislike probation," the
report says. "because they know they
will be followed by the officer to see if
they are in the same business. If a girl
is placed on probation to avoid payment
of a fine or whether she wishes it or not,
the effect is anything but good."

Only six cases of twenty-five non-suc-
cess cases from the Court of Domestic
Relations showed probation a success.

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affairs of the conditions in this court-
room, the judge. "There is no use
of fooling ourselves. These are facts
and the person who tells of great suc-
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In reality, the report states, "only
three of the twenty-five persons paroled
from the Criminal court have failed to
make good. The others are doing as
well as could be expected."

JOKE ON DR. CHAS. GOULDING

Friends "Joke" Well Known Oak
Park Physician Because of
Similarity of Names.

Dr. Charles E. Goulding, 139 North
Ridgeland avenue, Oak Park, with
offices at 120 South State street, is the
victim of circumstances growing out of
a similarity of names. On Dec. 24
Tribune printed an item concerning the
pomping of "Doc" Charles Goulding
by Herman Schultz, 6500 South Carpen-
ter street. The "Doc" Goulding sum-
moned is not, in fact, a physician or
dentist, but has been known as a "med-
icine man" who, unfortunately for him,
was the companion of Mrs. Schultz on
the occasion of the drubbing admin-
istered him by Schultz. Dr. Charles E.
Goulding has been made the object of
some good natured "joking" by his
friends, wherefor it is explained he is
not the "doc" in question.

AUTO THIEF GANG TO FACE INQUIRY BY GRAND JURY

Sixty Persons Said to Be In-
volved in Loss of 3,500
Chicago Machines.

Evidence brought out by the state's
attorney's investigation of the automo-
bile thieves' "trust," it is expected, will
be laid before the grand jury the first
of next week.

This was the statement of Assistant
State's Attorney Michael Sullivan, who,
with Assistant State's Attorney James
Quinn, has charge of the case.

3,500 Cars in Year.
Sixty persons are supposed to be mem-
bers of the trust. Their thefts have
totaled 3,500 machines in Chicago in the
last year, it is said. Twelve persons, ex-
clusive of the actual thieves, may be
involved in the operations, according to
Mr. Sullivan. Two of these are said to
be policemen who shielded the thieves
and facilitated their thefts.

William Howard, 1012 North Clark
street, said to be a member of the syn-
dicate, was summoned on his bond yes-
terday. His bond, originally \$3,500, was
raised to \$10,000 before Judge Crowe.

"Abe Bumping Nickels."
Howard said Raymer never paid any
more money to policemen than he had
himself.

"Abe," said Howard, "was always
bumping nickels and dimes along Clark
street. Once he had a little piece of
money and he blew it in on a girl named
Hazel."

"They tried in the state's attorney's
office to get me to say I had paid money
to a policeman. They said if I would
say it I would be taken care of. I never
paid any, so I couldn't 'squeal.' They
are framing on me," he said. They
would keep me in jail for four months
if I didn't tell what I know. But I don't
know anything. When I do talk I'll
show I have been 'framed.'"

Abraham Raymer, "Able the Agent,"
has turned state's evidence and it is on
his disclosures that the assistant state's
attorneys are proceeding. Raymer, it
is said, declared Howard acted as his
go-between in paying graft to policemen.

"Lot of Lies."
Raymer is handing out a lot of lies,"
said Howard in the county jail. "He
has to go to the penitentiary and he is
trying to get off as light as possible by
rapping everybody he knows. I never
paid money to any policeman. The as-
sistant state's attorneys seemed to think
they had the goods on me for having
paid money to policemen in the West
Chicago avenue district. This is not
true."

Howard said he was only slightly ac-
quainted with Mrs. Elvina Stiles, who re-
cently was acquitted of receiving stolen
automobiles, Earl Dear, Jack Almon, and
Frankie Burns, indicted for automo-
bile thefts.

He said that Charles Hedge, an insur-
ance adjuster, mentioned in connection
with the "trust," had nothing to do
with it.

Raymer "Black Sheep."
Thomas Moffat, a saloonkeeper at 612
North Clark street, and I. Lipman,
Raymer's brother-in-law, who keeps a
saloon at 758 West North avenue, were
questioned. Moffat, it is said, asserted
Raymer did not spend the sums he says
he spent on women in Moffat's saloon.
Lipman termed Raymer the black sheep
of his family.

Raymer is said to have made money
by "double crossing" the purchasers
of his stolen cars. After he had sold a
machine he would notify the insurance
company of a "break" in the car, which
could be recovered. In this way, after
having sold the car, he would pocket a
reward for its recovery.

JOKE ON DR. CHAS. GOULDING

Friends "Joke" Well Known Oak
Park Physician Because of
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offices at 120 South State street, is the
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Goulding has been made the object of
some good natured "joking" by his
friends, wherefor it is explained he is
not the "doc" in question.

ROGERS PEET HIGH GRADE CLOTHING EXCLUSIVELY—
Your Overcoat is here!

Whether you want an Ulster or a plain
double breasted, a fly front model or a
button through, a loose coat or a form
fitting effect, a coat with patch pockets,
slash pockets, or plain pockets; a coat
for business, dress or storm—
In all the most fashionable materials
and colors.

ANDERSON & BROTHERS
Washington & Wabash
(Northeast corner)

MME. DE THEBES, 'THE WITCH,' DIES

Famed as Prophetess—Pre-
dicted the War and San
Francisco Quake.

KNOWN OVER WORLD.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Mme. de Thebes, the
most famous clairvoyant in the world,
who prophesied the great war, the death
of Queen Victoria, the assassination of
President Carnot of France, the San
Francisco earthquake, and countless
other events of moment in the history
of the nineteenth and twentieth cen-
turies, is dead at her home at Meung-
sur-Loire. Her real name was Anne de
Bavigny. She was 78 years old.

This strange French character, who
read the hands of kings and jockeys,
millionaires and beggars—the greatest
and the least in the life of Europe—
owed her start to Alexandre Dumas,
the great French writer.

Dumas's Guest at Dinner.
The story goes that Dumas invited a
group of distinguished scientists to din-
ner one evening, requested Anne de Thebes
to read their palms, and the following
day published an enthusiastic account of
the seance, giving names and details to
prove the truth of his protegee's read-
ings.

Once launched as a prophetess, Mme.
de Thebes found fame and fortune al-
most in the flash of an eye. She be-
came the confidante of princesses and
rulers. She was looked up to with a
superstitious reverence almost amount-
ing to awe. Her words were gravely
printed in Paris and the provinces and
just as gravely accepted.

War Won Her Fame.
The greatest interest in the prophecies
of Mme. de Thebes has been aroused
since the beginning of the European
war. When France declared war on
Germany in 1914 the one prophecy that
was to increase the prestige of the
clairvoyant more than any other was
realized. In an interview on Dec. 21,
1913, the seeress declared:

"France will be drawn into war and
emerge victorious. An era of love,
peace, great hopes, and great labors will
date from 1914."

At the same time Mme. de Thebes
predicted that in 1914 "President Wil-
son will have a wretchedly delicate re-
after being very sympathetic they will
fall on him from all sides."

San Francisco Quake.
The vague of Mme. de Thebes in the
United States dated from the time of the
San Francisco earthquake, which she
forecast, though in rather indefinite
terms, several months before it took
place. Since that time several of her
American prophecies have come true,
among them the earthquake of 1907,
President Taft in 1912 and the interrup-
tion of traffic in the Panama canal.

Another of her predictions was that
"America is going into the sea." She
declared in the year 1897 "there will
be terrible upheavals, sinking along the
Atlantic, fire and water, fire and
water." The Jamaica earthquake fol-
lowed.

MANY OFFER TIPS AS TO
'PEACE LEAK' STOCK DEALS.

Congressman Wood Gets Messages
by the Score—Lawson May Be
Called in Inquiry.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.—(Special.)
—Letters and telegrams by the score
poured in to Representative Wood of In-
diana today, most of them purporting
to give information and tips as to where
evidence could be obtained that persons
with high connections in the administra-
tion benefited in stock deals by advance
information on the president's peace
note.

Chairman Henry of the rules com-
mittee, said that if Thomas W. Lawson,
the Boston speculator, had any knowl-
edge of a "leak" in the year 1907 "he
will be terrible upheavals, sinking along the
Atlantic, fire and water, fire and
water." The Jamaica earthquake fol-
lowed.

MATCH NEAR GASOLINE TANK

When his engine stalled last night at
East Thirty-seventh street and Vin-
cent avenue, Joseph Bartosch, 39
years old, of 9007 South La Salle street,
a chauffeur, lighted a match and held
it over the gasoline tank to see if it was
empty. There was an explosion and
Bartosch was burned. He was taken to
the Lakeside hospital.

CLAIRVOYANT DEAD

Famous Woman Astrologist of
France Knew Secrets of Pri-
vate Lives of Many Noted
Persons.



Mme. de Thebes

Arrest of Dr. Julius Guerdin and
Assistant at Akron, O., Brings
Evidence of Nation-Wide Plot.

Akron, O., Dec. 26.—(Special.)—With
the arrest here of Dr. Julius Guerdin,
formerly of Cincinnati, and an assistant,
Rudolph Maycen, detectives who have
been working on the case for a week
declared they had barred the biggest
medical swindle ever planned in Amer-
ica.

Dr. Guerdin and Maycen, his assistant,
are held on the technical charge of ob-
taining money under false pretenses.
After they were arrested seventy-five
foreigners appeared to testify against
them.

Each of the foreigners had been duped
by the supposed methods out of between
\$75 and \$300. Since Dec. 1, when they
came to Akron from Cincinnati, O., they
have cleared \$7,500 through their opera-
tions.

REVELRY ON NEW YEAR'S EVE
IN MILWAUKEE UP TO POLICE

Mayor Refers Ministers, Who Seek
Noise Suppression, to Chief Who
Favors Celebration.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 26.—A delega-
tion of about twenty-five ministers from
Milwaukee's churches today called upon
Mayor Daniel A. Hoan and asked him
to suppress all revelry incident to the
usual New Year's eve celebration and
the mayor in turn referred them to
Chief of Police Janssen. Chief Janssen
recently was quoted as saying that the
usual celebration would be permitted
but that a stop would be put to any-
thing unduly boisterous.

WIFE DIVORCES NAVY MAN.

Stamford, Conn., Dec. 26.—(Special.)
—Mrs. Charlotte McIlvaine Venable, daugh-
ter of Henry K. McIlvaine of New York
and Stamford, and well known in Man-
hattan society, obtained a decree of
divorce this afternoon from Capt. George
T. Venable, U. S. N., on the ground of
cruelty. The captain did not interpose
a defense.

TOWN HIRES NO DRINKERS.

Paris, Ill., Adopts Resolution to Bar
All but Teetotalers from Em-
ploy of the City.

Paris, Ill., Dec. 26.—(Special.)—The
city commissioners of Paris passed a
"New Year's resolution" today against
the employment of users of intoxicating
liquors.

"You cannot think clearly and act
safely if you are a boozier," declared
Mayor Hoff. "We want only clear think-
ing men in our employ."

GERMAN PEACE TERMS TO U. S.? DENIED PUBLIC

Wilson Suggestions Ignored in Berlin Reply—Expected to Come Through Gerard.

(Continued from first page.)

only of "delegates of the belligerent states."

HANDICAP TO ALLIES.

Lloyd-George declared that the allies would not discuss peace except upon a basis of restitution of territory and guarantee of future peace. In refusing to discuss these guarantees now, it is pointed out, Germany makes it more difficult for the allies to accede to a conference.

Ambassador von Bernstorff left the capital today for a holiday before the news of the German reply was received.

Other Teutonic diplomats regarded the reply as furthering the peace discussion and pointed out that it leaves the way open for further exchange of notes.

They expressed confidence that a peace parley would be the eventual result.

NEW PEACE STEP BY BERLIN.

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—(Via wireless to Sayville, Dec. 26.)—Germany today took its second step toward a peace parley by proposing a meeting of the belligerents.

This proposal by Berlin was embodied in its reply to President Wilson's peace note to all the nations at war as well as to neutral countries.

Germany's formal reply to the American peace suggestion was made in a note handed to United States Ambassador Gerard at Berlin and at the same time the American diplomatic representatives at the capitals of the other central powers—Vienna, Sofia, and Constantinople.

The note also hints that the "great work of the prevention of future wars can be begun only after the end of the present struggle of nations," and declares "when this moment shall come" Germany will be "ready with pleasure to collaborate entirely with the United States on this exalted task."

The German note held the "most appropriate road to reach the desired result" is an immediate meeting of delegates of belligerent states at a neutral place.

Norway Welcomes Move.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen today says Dr. Mowinkel, president of the Norwegian storting, during an interview on his country's attitude concerning peace discussions declared that Norway, in common with the whole neutral world, had greeted the idea of peace "as one greets the dawn of day after a stormy night."

"Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's latest utterances, so far as they referred to the future relations between nations," Dr. Mowinkel added, "were similar to the statements in that respect made by President Wilson and Viscount Grey, the former British foreign minister, and I therefore hope that the possibility of finding a basis for negotiations is not far distant."

From the recent speech of David Lloyd-George, the British premier, Dr. Mowinkel said, he gained the impression that the reply of the entire allies did not exclude further peace discussions.

Invited to Join Allies.

President Wilson's note continues to provide a fruitful subject for discussion in the editorial columns of the British press.

"There is danger," says the Morning Post, "that the American government may be induced by political considerations to go farther than is wise or right in support of the German proposals. And it is important in this connection to remember that the so-called League to Enforce Peace is a part of the German propaganda and exactly suits the German purpose."

"How can America propose a league to enforce peace unless it can pledge itself to go to war if need be for that purpose?"

"As our Washington correspondent points out both the constitution and traditional policy of America make that pledge impossible. If the United States will not fight to enforce peace a league to enforce peace would be merely a delusion and a snare."

"But if they prepare to fight to enforce peace their time is now when by joining the allies they could help not only to give the world peace, but give it something which it values even more—security."

Can't Acknowledge Defeat.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 24, via London, Dec. 26.—Discussing the forthcoming reply to the peace proposals, the Rech says:

"The official reply cannot state that the entire allies aim to bring the Turkish empire to an end and in order to remove forever German aims of world dominion, or that the allies will demand reorganization of Austria-Hungary in order to make impossible the fulfillment of German ideas regarding central Europe, which form the first step of their program for world power."

"Diplomacy cannot suggest these terms until the allies have laid the firm foundation for success of their present military tasks. But by saying less diplomacy would acknowledge a result of the war unbecoming for the allies."

Secret Note from Berlin.

ROME, Dec. 26.—Germany handed to the neutral nations whose services she asked in forwarding peace suggestions to her enemies a sealed packet containing the specific terms upon which she was willing to make peace, according to a report in circulation here today.

The report had it that this packet was sent with instructions that it was only to be read and forwarded to Germany's enemies of the entente in case those powers, answering Germany's proffers, actually requested terms. Otherwise it was to be returned unopened.

Germany Says Allies Stockholders.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 26.—The Frankfurter Zeitung reports that the bankers have hidden the safe abroad of German shipping lines, the object being to prevent an undesirable foreign influence in German shipping.

GERMANY'S REPLY

Urges Early Meeting of Envoys of Belligerent Nations at Neutral Point to Discuss Peace.

BERLIN, via wireless to Sayville, Dec. 26.—The reply of Germany to President Wilson's peace note, as given out today by the Overseas News agency, follows:

"The high minded suggestions made by the president of the United States of America in order to create a basis for the establishment of lasting peace have been received and considered by the imperial government in the friendly spirit which was expressed in the president's communication."

"The president points out that which he has at heart and leaves open the choice of the road."

"To the imperial government an immediate exchange of views seems to be the most appropriate road in order to reach the desired result."

"It begs therefore in the sense of the declaration made on Dec. 12, which offered a hand for peace negotiations, to propose an immediate meeting of delegates of the belligerent states at a neutral place."

"The imperial government is also of the opinion that the great work of preventing further wars can be begun only after the end of the present struggle of the nations."

"It will, when this moment shall have come, be ready with pleasure to collaborate entirely with the United States in this exalted task."

FUTURE BONDAGE BY PEACE NOW?

Briton's Fiery Speech Stirs Germany Bend.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—In addresses at the National Congress of the French Socialist party Arthur Henderson, the British cabinet minister, affirmed, amidst enthusiastic cheers, that the war must be fought until full guarantees have been obtained for a lasting peace.

"In my opinion we have now reached the most dangerous and difficult period of the war," Mr. Henderson said. "During the next few months the democracies of England and France are going to be tested as never before. Do not misunderstand me. I do not mean that the stress and strain of fighting in the field will be more severe, although I do not ignore such a possibility. But the danger is of an entirely different character."

Peace Now; Future Mortgaged.

"Our stupendous losses, our unprecedented sacrifices, our horror of war, our desire of peace, may lead us to mortgage the future. With such awful expenses we are apt to forget the great moral, eternal principles, and ideals for which we entered the struggle."

"If we enter into peace negotiations now we do so when Germany is not repentant for her wrongdoing and is glorying in the success of her military efforts; in fact, in the victory of German imperialism. In my opinion, if I understand ourselves were to enter into negotiations under existing conditions with such a spirit we should be nations in bondage. Nothing less than that is the price which our enemy would exact for peace today."

Rewards of Victory.

"I cannot tell you how many months and what sacrifices stand between us and victory. But I can tell you what will be the rewards of victory if we are true to ourselves."

"We shall have asserted the rights of nations, large or small, to live their own lives undisturbed by the ambitions of powerful neighbors."

"We shall have exacted such reparation for wrongs done them by this war as will be warning to aggressors for all time to come."

"We shall have laid the foundations of that league of nations, beginning with those who have fought and suffered at our side, which will deliver Europe and the world from the scourge of war."

"The choice today is between an untimely peace with years of fear and a few months of suffering with a lasting peace. We in Britain feel that to make to the world a peace of peace at any time with less than full indemnity for the past and full security for the future would be to desert our allies and betray the hopes of freedom throughout the world."

NEW PEACE BODY REPLACES FORD NEUTRAL CONFERENCE.

Commission of Noted Men of Europe and America to Discuss Lasting Settlement Formed.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 26.—The recent moves toward bringing about a discussion of peace have resulted in the substitution for the Ford neutral conference for continuous mediation of a new international commission, with ramifications in Europe and the United States. The membership of the commission will comprise prominent politicians, diplomats, and theoreticians, and its task will be to obtain intelligent ideas as to the conditions for a lasting peace. The headquarters will remain at The Hague.

Louis P. Lochner of Chicago will continue as secretary of the commission.

PARIS, ILL. MAYOR ACTS TO BAR SMALLPOX SPREAD.

Orders Vaccination of Travelers to or From Terre Haute, Where Malady Is Epidemic.

Paris, Ill., Dec. 26.—(Special.)—To guard against the spread of Terre Haute's smallpox epidemic to Paris Mayor W. H. Hoff this afternoon ordered all people to be vaccinated who were making trips between the two cities. Fifty had been vaccinated when the report of vaccine was exhausted this evening.

NOTE OF WILSON UNTIMELY, HEAD OF DUMA AVERS

Declares Russia Can Begin Peace Talk Only When Germany Is Beaten to Knees.

BY ARNO DOSCH-FLEUROT.

(BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 25, via London, Dec. 26.—President Wilson's peace note fell on an astonished Russian public which had been raised to a high warlike pitch by the speeches and statements rejecting the German offer. There is no peace sentiment here, the newspapers and public men agree.

M. Rodzianko, the president of duma, gave me a strong statement.

"I understand President Wilson's friendly humanitarian motive in sending this note," he said, "but I believe that it is most unfortunately timed."

"Though I have not yet had time to digest the proposal, I can say that any peace suggestion whatever is unacceptable to the Russian people."

"The president might have realized this. I am rather hurt and offended that he sent the note at this time. It is particularly unfortunate, in view of the growing friendly relations between America and Russia."

"We can begin peace talk only when Germany is beaten to her knees."

Says War Must Go On.

(BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 26.—Petrovskii, the Russian foreign minister, in an interview with representatives of the press, discussed the three great questions of the day—the German peace proposals, President Wilson's note and the attitude of Greece.

After recalling the recent duma declarations in regard to the German peace note, Mr. Petrovskii passed to the action of President Wilson, saying Russia appreciated highly the good will and the lofty, humane motives of the president's note, but he declared it could in no way be the political situation created by "the false and hypocritical moves of the Berlin government."

Complete Refusal by Allies.

As the note coincided with the German declaration, he said, the Russian government in regard to Mr. Wilson's action were almost analogous with those which had been set forth by the Russian press, that is to say, the government's attitude in regard to both questions was one of complete refusal.

Nevertheless, he said, the allied governments would reply with all possible fullness. They would reiterate that they would continue the war until the ravaged territories had been restored and until there had been created a state of affairs in which the existence of small nations would be assured and in which new world-wide configuration would be impossible.

Speaking of Greece, Mr. Petrovskii asserted that the entente powers would not tolerate for a moment any attitude on the part of that country that would affect their military interests seriously.

U. S. SENDS GERMANY NEW PROOF IN CASE OF ARABIA.

Foreunner of Another Warning to Berlin—Shows Ship Never Was a Transport.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.—(Special.)—As the foreunner of another warning to Germany on the conduct of submarine warfare, Secretary of State Lansing today instructed the Berlin government that the president regards as proof of violation of the German pledge to the United States when a German submarine sank the passenger liner Arabia, the ship never had been in the transport service; that it was following the ordinary route taken by passenger steamers, and that there was no justification for attacking it.

The communication completely shatters the German defense, according to the state department, and makes the sinking of this ship a clean cut violation of the pledge of Germany to President Wilson after the sinking of the channel packet Sussex last March.

The action taken by Secretary Lansing is regarded here as a foreunner to the anticipated note of warning which the president will shortly dispatch to Berlin.

OFFER \$1,000 FOR CAPTURE OF PLACERS OF UTAH BOMBS

Six Suspects Freed by Police—Salt Lake City in Panic—Death and Destruction Feared.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 26.—With a reward of \$1,000 offered for the capture of the man or men who placed an internal machine at the residence of Gov. Spry and \$500 reward offered for any or all those in any way connected with either the attack on the governor's life or that of James E. Jennings, every police officer and detective in the city is searching for the perpetrators of the Christmas outrages.

Six suspects arrested yesterday were released tonight after they had established alibi.

The explosion of a bomb on Sunday night at the residence of James E. Jennings, followed by the finding of a nitroglycerin device, has thrown Salt Lake City into a veritable panic—a fear of death and destruction—of the hate of a ring of murderers.

INQUIRY ON ELGIN DEATH.

Police and Coroner Investigating Fall on Sidewalk of Thos. Kearney, Riverside Club Steward.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 26.—The police and coroner are investigating the death of Thomas Kearney, formerly steward of the Riverside club, Elgin, Ill., who died last yesterday from a fractured skull sustained, it is said, by falling on the sidewalk after being thrown out of a saloon. The police may bring in a murder charge.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON RESULTS OF EUROPEAN BATTLES

ROUMANIAN FRONT

GERMAN

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—Front of Archduke Joseph-On Ludova height, in the wooded Carpathians, there has temporarily a strong artillery fire. In Neagra valley, south of Dorna Water, an advance by Russian raiding detachments failed.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen—During engagements on the great Walchian plain on the edge of the mountain south of Rimnik Sarat during the last few days 5,500 Russians were taken prisoner.

Yesterday frequently tested German divisions with auxiliary battalions of Austro-Hungarians stormed at the point of the bayonet the tenaciously defended village of Filipești on the railroad from Buzau to Braila, together with strongly entrenched Russian positions adjoining on both sides.

In Dobruja the enemy after a violent struggle on the line of Lake Bahadagh, Washko, Kamcoara, and Tuerkootza, was repulsed on the whole front. Bulgarian, German, and Turkish troops took prisoner 985 more Russians and captured three machine guns.

RUSSIAN

PETROGRAD, Dec. 26.—On the Moldavian frontier in the valley of the River Kaslova, Russian troops by a daring attack regained one of the heights lost by them yesterday.

On the Rumanian front the enemy made fierce attacks at the source of the River Srishtiza in the region of Dragoslavea. They were repelled by Rumanian counter attacks which at the same time secured three machine guns. At the source of the River Rimnik the enemy pressed back our advanced posts, which withdrew to the main positions.

In the valley of the River Kihlau, west of Rimnik Sarat, all the enemy attacks were repelled by our fire.

Throughout the day the enemy, with considerable forces, made a series of attacks on the Filipești-Lichkoltanka front, which were repulsed with great losses to him. The fighting was especially fierce in the village of Filipești, on being set fire by the enemy artillery we evacuated the village.

In Dobruja there was an exchange of fire by patrols.

MACEDONIAN FRONT

FRENCH

PARIS, Dec. 26.—There is nothing to report aside from artillery firing.

GERMAN

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—Successful patrol advances were made by Bulgarian infantry northwest of Monastir. In the band of the Cerna there has been artillery firing of varying violence.

FRENCH FRONT

BRITISH

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Some fifty Germans approached our lines Monday night in the neighborhood of Les Boeufs. Eight of them were taken prisoner; the remainder suffered heavy casualties from our machine gun fire.

Monday night we entered trenches northeast of Armentieres and drove off an enemy working party. The enemy positions east of Floghest were also raided.

In the neighborhood of Les Boeufs and Guedecourt we bombarded the enemy trenches during the day with satisfactory results.

On the night of Dec. 24-25 our airplanes carried out successful bombing operations on places of military importance behind the enemy's line.

FRENCH

PARIS, Dec. 26.—There was great activity by both sides in the sectors of Belloy-en-Santerre and Forquecourt. Everywhere else the cannonade was intermittent.

Ten of our aviators yesterday bombarded the railroad station and barracks at Nesle and enemy encampments in the Chapelle wood and at Ourscamp.

GERMAN

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—In some sectors of the Ypres front, on both sides of La Bassee canal and west of Lens, the activity of the artillery increased. Advances by strong British patrols were repeatedly repulsed.

ITALIAN FRONT

ITALIAN

ROME, Dec. 26.—There have been desultory actions along the whole front, interfered with somewhat by bad weather.

On the Carso, south of Montefelt, we straightened our lines by a surprise advance to a depth of 300 meters. In one of the crater-like hollows in the area occupied by us, we found 150 cases of artillery ammunition, which had been abandoned by the enemy.

AUSTRIAN

VIENNA, Dec. 26.—The artillery fire was more active temporarily on the Carso plateau.

GERMAN

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—Front of Prince Leopold-On the lower Stokhod the Russian artillery was more active than usual. Northwest of Lutsk an enterprise conducted by German detachments resulted in the bringing in of sixteen prisoners.

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GERMAN

Furniture
STORE
that is
FERENT
A Rug
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INTERNED FOES TREATED WELL BY THE BRITISH

Police and Secret Service Considerate in Dealing with Aliens, Writer Says.

BY MILDRED FARWELL.

ARTICLE NO. 2.

(Copyright, 1916, by The Tribune Company.)
Notwithstanding bitter feelings interned enemies are well treated in England, especially those with influential friends, and I know several Austrians and Hungarians who are still not only free, but on the best of possible terms with the English. Last week in Southampton I saw a squad of prisoners marching down the road who seemed extremely pleased with their lot, clean and healthy, and as my car passed each man looked in with cheerful interest. Constantly in the restaurants, in the streets, one meets unmistakably Teutonic types. There are so many about that one restaurant proprietor, in the city, whose feelings became extra patriotic after the Lusitania sinking, has put up a sign that no Germans—either naturalized or not—will be served there unless they have sons in the British army.

There is a great hue and cry just now about the enemy's firms still doing business through a suddenly enriched clerk or partner who has bought the right to sell in the British market. The middle class Englishman shows more passionate feeling over this question of German trade than he does over any other side of the war.

Many Teuton Spies in Country.
Of course, there are a great many spies about, many of them known and watched by the police. A story is told that when the famous tanks were finished in great secrecy, from a camp where every workman had been interned during six months, that a conscripted machine having nothing whatever to do with a tank was taken out and ostentatiously wrecked on the Bath road. At once German spies who had been watching gathered around, photographs and taking measurements, and the police bagged the lot.

A great deal of the German secret service and little of the English, but praise cannot be too high for the courtesy, tact, and absence of red tape with which the latter accept themselves of an exceedingly unpleasant but necessary business. You feel their watchful eye on you during every minute of your stay in England, but never annoyingly and unlike most police officials they are both intelligent and unobvious.

Police Are Agreeable.
The first thing you do on arriving and the last when you go is to register with them, but they are so agreeable that I go to look forward to my visits to Vine street police headquarters. I am not at all of the "don'ts" for aliens and English alike this year. Not the government, which is as usual they criticize, but acknowledge the best they have to offer, but the people are demanding more stringent war measures.

Things are done now under the defense of the realm regulations that at the beginning of the war were regarded as a howl of popular protest. Take, for instance, the treatment of pacifists which, by the way, is the most unpopular thing you can do in England today. They are not allowed to leave the country, or if they do are obliged to swear that not even in private conversation will they mention the word peace.

British Uses Prussian Methods.
Only the other day the police went into a man's house and looked through his private check books to find out if he had been giving money to peace societies. Personal liberty must go before the need for public safety, but do not let us be hypocritical about it. This is a Prussian doctrine and England at war today has realized that she must fight Prussianism with Prussian weapons only as yet they have not been called that. I prophesy that before it ends there will not be much to choose between the methods of the two countries.

Consentship is getting more and more strict, though one is constantly surprised at the latitude allowed certain privileged persons such as Winston Churchill and Bernard Shaw, who speak their far from complimentary minds at all times. No photographs can leave England now, and after Dec. 1 no printed matter. If you read one English paper you find the same, and only the same, news items in all the others.

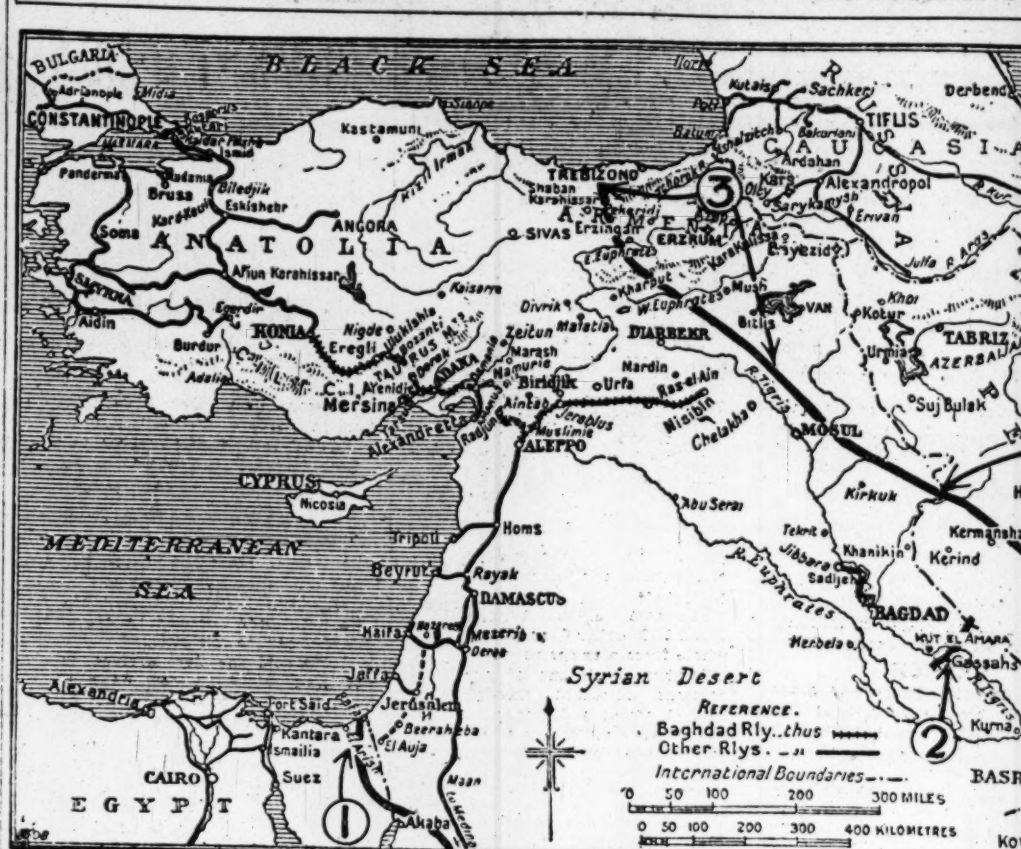
There are guarded references to Roumania, and little sympathy is shown for her. What little there was has been situated since her entry into Transylvania, which people here say was against the wishes of the allies' board of strategy.

Ireland Is Misunderstood.
To Ireland, no one knows really what is happening there. She might well be at the bottom of the sea. The little she does count journalistically, nine-tenths of the English are constitutionally unable to understand the Irish and the ones who do understand her generally find her a drop of Celtic blood somewhere.

I confess the longer I stay in England the more I hear of the "better about the whole lot of them" attitude of those who don't understand, the more sympathy I have for Ireland. I had a copy of the government's official report of the rising, which was financed from America, not from Germany, and what I think is not generally known in America is that before it took place an order purporting to be from the English government was circulated in Dublin—copies were even sent to supposed Irish sympathizers in England; Bernard Shaw received one, all called to rouse Irish indignation, that the Sinn Féin and Nationalist societies were to be disbanded, their arms confiscated, and several named localities bombed, among others the archbishop's house at Drumconna.

Tragedy of Mismanagement.
It has been a tragedy of mismanagement from the beginning. The same government methods that suit the English would not necessarily suit the French. Why should they suit the Irish? There is less similarity between the English and Irish nature than between the French and Irish and infinitely less comprehension.

THE ASIA MINOR AND EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGNS



The renewed activity along the Suez and Mesopotamia fronts by the British has resulted in important gains east of the canal and in the region of Kut-el-Amara.

The campaign along the Tigris was one of the first moves made by England in foreign areas after the declaration of war. Its main purpose is to threaten the German ambition to reach the Indian ocean via the Baghdad railway.

The disaster at Kut-el-Amara, it seems, is to be retrieved, as the advance toward the Turkish stronghold is again going on steadily.

The thrust against Egypt by the Turks under direction of German officers has been a failure so far. The British not only defended the Suez canal but have driven the invaders east of the Palestine frontier.

The Russian campaigns in Armenia and Persia have been held up during the last few months and little activity is reported.

1.—In the southeastern sector of this theater of the war the British lines now are almost co-

AUSTRIAN SEA RAID A SUCCESS

Vienna Reports Two Allied War Craft Sunk and Four Damaged at Otranto.

BERLIN, Dec. 26, by wireless to Sayville.—Two allied patrol boats were sunk and four other allied warships were damaged in the recent naval engagement in the strait of Otranto, the Austrian admiralty announced.

On the night of Dec. 22-23 four Austro-Hungarian destroyers made a raid in the Otranto strait, and an engagement sunk two armed patrol boats. On their way back at least six hostile destroyers of greater size and speed, evidently of the Indomito class, blocked their way. A violent combat ensued. One hostile destroyer was set on fire and three others were hit several times. The enemy's sea forces, among which was one vessel of a more powerful and unknown type, were routed.

One of our destroyers was hit twice in the funnel and another was hit in the superstructure. One man was killed. There were no wounded.

[The Indomito class consists of ten Italian destroyers, 235 feet long, armed with one 4.7 inch gun and four 12 pounders. The official Italian account of this engagement, received Monday night, said two French destroyers and one Italian patrol boat were damaged slightly.]

ATTACKED BY A U-BOAT.
Newport News, Va., Dec. 26.—The captain of the Italian steamer Pietro rep-ported today on arrival at Old Point that his ship was attacked by a submarine and fired on five times, but was unhurt, several weeks ago in the Mediterranean while bound from Genoa to Madeira.

Five More Ships Sunk.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.—Lloyd's reports in dispatches received today by the state department from London tell of the sinking of the Norwegian bark Ansgar and the British steamers Ishtar, Lincoln, Llangos, and Murex, not previously reported from other sources.

CONSUL DEFENDS VON PAPPEN.
Bopp, German Official on Trial for Dynamiting Plots, Denies Former Attache Supplied Funds.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 26.—Franz Bopp, German consul here, denied repeatedly under cross-examination today in the United States District court, where he is on trial with six associates charged with conspiracy to violate neutrality, that Capt. Franz von Pappen, former military attaché of the German embassy at Washington, had financed or directed the alleged dynamiting attempts charged against the local consulate.

GERMAN SEES SWISS NOTE AS A DIPLOMATIC VICTORY.
Peace Plea, Following That of Wilson, Regarded as Putting Foes at Disadvantage—No Surprise.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—A Daily Mail dispatch from Amsterdam says that the Swiss note, following President Wilson's, appears to have occasioned hardly any surprise in Germany, where it is beginning to be thought that German diplomacy has won a victory. The Frankfurter Zeitung says: "The diplomatic offensive is enveloping further. It would be foolish to overlook the great difficulties which still lie in the way of materialization of the idea of peace, but at this season we may rejoice over the fact that not only is our military much more favorable and promising than that of the enemy, but the diplomatic situation can also be regarded as showing good prospects if prudently and skillfully handled."

Economical Housekeepers
Fits Any Window.
From Dec. 26 to Jan. 15 we will deliver and install our new White Enamelled Window Refrigerators for \$2.35 (city and suburbs only).
THE LANGLEY METAL SPECIALTIES CO.
700 E. 4TH ST.
Phone Drexel 665.

RESERVE BANK TO BE BRITISH FISCAL AGENT

Reciprocal Plan Will Remove from Private Hands International Financing.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—The Bank of England soon will complete arrangements to make the federal reserve bank of New York City its agent in the United States, according to information received here today. The way for this arrangement has been paved by the action of the federal government in approving the designation of the Bank of England as the foreign agent of the New York reserve bank.

When this plan is carried out international financing will be brought largely under the supervision of the federal reserve board. The step will be a blow to the domination of international financial deals by J. P. Morgan & Co. and other Wall street private banking concerns which operate independently of the federal reserve system.

Plan to Regulate Exchange.
It means that hereafter the federal government will exercise a regulatory influence in the exchange business, and thereby tend to protect it from any accidental manipulation at the hands of bankers who are not entirely subservient to the government.

The federal reserve board had congress enact an amendment to the reserve act last year which paved the way toward having the centralized banks of Europe designate the American reserve banks their agents for the United States. The act originally provided that a foreign agent of the reserve banks may open accounts on behalf of that bank which is acting as such foreign agent. The amendment provides that the foreign agent in the United States may open an account in its books for any bank abroad which has been designated its foreign agent.

RUMOR LANSING WILL QUIT IN FAVOR OF COL. HOUSE.
Wall Street "Tip" States President's Mysterious Adviser for Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—There has been a revival of gossip here today to the effect that Secretary of State Lansing will retire from the cabinet on March 4 next. Col. House, the president's mysterious unofficial adviser, is named by gossip as the person chosen for his successor.

The rumor has been traced down to a source in the stock brokerage offices of Wall street. In view of the accuracy of Wall street's seeming advance information on the intentions of the administration, the report that Secretary Lansing will be replaced by Col. House received some credence.

Transfer of Gold Limited.
The next step in the general idea adopted by the board was the appointment of a foreign agent for the reserve banks in London. This foreign agent can purchase acceptances on the United States and thereby greatly facilitate the exchange of trade. It would greatly limit the necessity for an actual transfer of gold between the countries in order to maintain the balance of exchange. The transfer will be directly from one account to another. In the bank of London, which is the recognized head of the English financial system, and at the same time the agent for the reserve banks of the United States.

MUNSTERBERG LEFT \$5,000.
Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 26.—The late Prof. Hugo Munsterberg of Harvard university left an estate of \$5,000, according to an appraisal filed in the Probate court here today. He died without leaving a will, and his widow, Mrs. Selma I. Munsterberg, has filed administration papers.

DECLARES SOMME BATTLE HAS BEEN TERMINATED.

German Writer Says Teutons Now Are in Better Position than on July 1, When Offensive Began.

MERLIN, Dec. 26, by wireless to Sayville.—The almost complete cessation of the fighting on the Somme front during the last four weeks has enabled the Germans to complete a new system of trenches along the whole front, says the military critic of the Overseas News agency.

He declares the great battle that began on July 1 may now be considered to have been terminated and declares that the fact of the Germans being enabled to reconstruct their line means that all the efforts and losses of the five months' offensive by the entente forces were in vain.

As to the new defenses, the writer says they have been perfected to such a degree that even the foremost trenches are now protected by barbed wire, with the troops holding them occupying deep dugouts and having adequately protected communication trenches. Moreover, he asserts, the new defensive lines are stronger than those of July 1, "as behind the first line trenches are more than a dozen of the strongest sort of defensive lines which have been built with great care."

IT IS NOT A QUESTION OF ANY MOTOR TRUCK. IT IS A QUESTION OF ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY IN KEEPING EVERLASTINGLY AT WORK. ABOVE ALL THE MOTOR TRUCK OWNER DEMANDS EFFECTIVE, CONTINUOUS AND REASONABLE AFTER-SALE SERVICE.

THE AUTOCAR COMPANY
ARDMORE, PA.

AMERICAN AID FOR WAR ORPHANS AROUSES GRATITUDE OF FRANCE

BY ROBERT HERRICK.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Of all the many forms of aid that Americans are sending to France, the most touching and inspiring is the aid to the war orphans. The government pension is inadequate. No doubt in time the government will recognize these irregulars as legitimate, but governments work slowly—it takes months to get regular pensions. And 10 cents a day to feed, clothe, and house a child is almost as inadequate in Paris as in Chicago.

The government, with all it has to do, is not likely to increase the amount, however, and just here comes in the help of the American aid—its purpose is to supplement the government aid; to assure these grateful victims of a great wrong not merely sustenance but something more—a strong, healthy youth, an education sufficient to become useful citizens, not being thrust out at 12 and 13 into factories and shops to grow up to less than their full development. And these wards of France, who will become the new France, are well worth the attention of the American people. The heroes of France have left a good legacy behind them. Nothing that Americans can do is finer than helping France to make the most of her legacy, her future.

Women Supervise Relief Work.
The male is a substantial building with offices, library, council room, etc. The male of a Parisian aid committee is unlike any American city official, a combination of a social worker, a business boss and deputy mayor with special charge of relief and aid work. The male of the Fourteenth is a distinguished professor at the Sorbonne. He has his own staff of women, who are organized a committee of women of the district, that supervises all war relief given officially to widows and orphans. They examine each case, make a card catalogue, list the homes and allot by tickets the form of relief to be obtained at the offices of the male.

Try to Preserve Family Life.
The French idea is to keep the children with the mothers not to hand them over to institutions if it can be helped. There is controversy, on this matter, I believe, among some of our people who have interested themselves in this work, and there are other dangers to be guarded against, such as the injection of politics and sectarianism in this big undertaking. But this is not the place to enter into all the problems presented by the care of hundreds of thousands of fatherless children. The central problem is to feed, clothe, and house them.

Unwed Mothers Are Helpless.
The long procession slowly advances into the room, timidly, the women in their cheap mourning gowns, the little ones pathetically curious, hanging back at their elders answer the questions and receive the cards that mean a place in the long room. The least a crumb of support, a meal once a day, a few cents, a little coal, etc.

One woman who cannot keep back the tears has just lost her "man" at the front. Another has received word that her child in a far away military hospital from wounds received at Verdun. She gives this information in a low voice, while the 3 year old boy who is a personal interest in the woman, the kindly woman inquisitor. So it goes down that long sad line.

Perhaps the most pitiful cases—and they are many—are those where the woman has no marriage certificate, though she is as much married as a woman who has lived faithfully with a man and borne him children can be. For it is the custom among the poorer classes to put off the legal ceremony until leisure and means come. But for these the government offers no help, not even the petty 10 cents a day it gives to the widows.

SHIP REPORTED GOING TO MARYLAND'S AID IN PORT.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 26.—The steamship City of Savannah, which was reported today as hurrying to the assistance of the sinking steamer Maryland, arrived tonight from Savannah.

Capt. Hammond said he offered to go to the Maryland's assistance when he picked up its call for help, but was informed by the wireless operator at the Bankaty station that the coast guard cutters Gresham and Acushnet were speeding to its aid.

The Maryland is in trouble off Nantucket. It has a crew of thirty-five men. There are no passengers.

F. N. Matthews & Co.
Cutlery for Women
21 East Madison Street
Between State and Wabash

**Grand Clearance
Winter Apparel**

This Clearance Sale of Winter Apparel has a two-fold, mutual merit.

It is worth a great deal to Matthews to close out all garments each season, and it gives women fine opportunities to choose high grade suits, coats and dresses at a great saving of money.

A Few Examples:

\$40.00 Tan Velour Check Cloth Suit	now \$17.50
\$45.00 Navy Velvet and Charmeuse Dress, head trimmed	now \$20.00
\$35.00 Net and Silver Lace Evening Dress	now \$17.50
\$39.00 Burgundy Wool Jersey Dress	now \$15.00
\$45.00 Brown Chiffon Vests and Mails	now \$32.50
\$35.00 White Net and Brocade Evening Gown	now \$34.75
\$125.00 Bolivia Cloth Coat, fur trimmed	now \$62.50
\$40.00 Burgundy Broad cloth Suit	now \$17.50
\$45.00 Navy Broadcloth Suit, fur trimmed	now \$22.50
\$100.00 Navy Broadcloth Suit, fur trimmed	now \$50.00
\$50.00 Navy Gabardine Cloth Suit	now \$25.00
\$35.00 Navy Wool Poplin Suit	now \$15.00
\$50.00 Navy Velvet Suit, fur trimmed	now \$32.50

And Many Others.

F. N. MATTHEWS & CO., 21 East Madison Street

'BAY WINDOWS' OF BERLIN ARE DISAPPEARING

Miss Sylvia Sinding Says Germans' Scientific Dieting Shrinks Tummies.

The tummies of Berlin, where eating used to be the commonest act in existence, are receding. Some people have reduced so much that they actually look unhealthily.

Such is the message brought to Chicago by Miss Sylvia Sinding of 6284 Sheridan road. She has returned from three years of musical study in the German capital.

"The Germans used to eat too much," said Miss Sinding. "Before the war they were eating most of the time. Now they eat as much money a week for food. As the prices rise they cut down the amount of food. So many of them have lost their teeth, but I believe this enforced dieting is going to be good for them in the long run. Their stomachs are shrinking and I think after the war they won't need to eat so much as they used to."

"There is no more coffee in Germany—and you can imagine a kaffeeklatsch without coffee—no more chesee, no rice, and no canned fruits or vegetables. Burnt beans have taken the place of coffee."

The Food Cards.
Miss Sinding said that the "cards" permit the following amounts of food to each individual for a week:

Meat, 1/2 pound. Potatoes, 7 pounds. Butter, 1-1/2 pounds. (One egg.) Bread, 3 1/2 pounds. Flour, 1/2 pound. Sugar, 1/2 pound.

"Meat is extremely expensive," said Miss Sinding. "Beef is \$1 a pound, mutton \$1 10 a pound, pork 50 cents, and small pieces of meat 75 cents apiece. A fifth of a pound of butter costs 25 cents, and an egg, which before the war was 2 1/2 cents, now costs 10 cents. A goose that was 10 marks is now 60 marks now. Potatoes are the cheapest thing. Seven pounds of potatoes cost 10 cents."

Potato Soup Chief Food.
"Potato soup is the principal article of diet. The Germans put in their half pound of meat, plenty of potatoes and other vegetables, and make it last as long as possible."

"The government cares for the poor. If there is any suffering it is among the lower middle class, who have little money, but who are too proud to apply to the government for help."

"Except for the number of women working you wouldn't know in Berlin that the war was on. Women are street car conductors, and some are motormen. They are letter carriers and they run the elevators in the business buildings and the hotels. Some of the strong ones clean streets, and I saw a few near Berlin digging ditches. They drive the horse cabs, too. It has shown the German women what they can do, and I believe it is going to mean much for them after the war."

Blum's
SMART WEAR FOR WOMEN
CONGRESS HOTEL 824
AND ANNEX MICHIGAN BOUL.

ABSOLUTE CLEARANCE

Former Prices Entirely Ignored—

Suits \$25 & \$35
Values to \$95

Frocks & Gowns \$35 & \$45
Values to \$125

Coats & Wraps \$60 & \$75
Values to \$150

Fur Coats Now 1/3 Off

In view of the wonderful values offered during this sale would suggest that you do your shopping in the forenoon so that you may take advantage of the greatest selection.

The Chicago Tribune.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER
FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.
PRINTED AT SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 8, 1905, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.
All communications, correspondence, notices and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune assumes no responsibility for their safe custody or return.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1916.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."
—Stephen Decatur.

THE LEADERLESS UNITED STATES.

The greatest alarmists in the country are in the administration at Washington. The president and members of his cabinet frequently say they are afraid of the future, the near and imminent future. They say they are afraid of war. They say that they fear we are about to be drawn into war.

Mr. Wilson seems to have a passion for cryptic phrases indicating alarm. We recall his administration when he was demanding that congress repeal the Panama canal toll act. "I do not know how I shall be able to deal with matters of nearer import"—of some such words.

That was a long time ago. It was a note of alarm. Something threatened the United States. The danger might be averted by an act of congress. The president was supported by congress. Presumably the danger passed away, but it was there, he said. What it was we do not know. The president never explained what he meant.

This was the beginning of the sounding of alarms. There never is any hesitation in Washington in making the most outspoken statements of fear. The president demanded that the immigration bill be changed to avoid offending Japan. The administration was alarmed then.

The administration was alarmed by Mexico. It was so alarmed that it ordered the mobilization of the national guard and thereby destroyed our second line of defense.

We have been frightened by Germany, by Japan, by Mexico. Washington seems to live in an atmosphere of fear and to be willing to give this fear rhetorical expression. No newspaper could afford for the sake of its own reputation, to be such an alarmist as the American government is.

No other government in the world would authorize such statements as come out of Washington. In other nations, big or little, such utterances have serious import. If made they would prepare every citizen for peril.

Here we can have Mr. Lansing saying that the United States approaches the verge of war and no one pays much attention to it. Mr. Lansing is secretary of state, presumably at least a partner of Mr. Wilson in the direction of affairs so delicate that they must be secret. The nation cannot be given the full information upon which diplomacy acts, and when it is given an intimation of danger by men in possession of information and in control of the nation's policy the country justly could be alarmed.

We are being brought nearer to war! Consider the statement made by the secretary of state. It means that the United States faces the possibility of fighting as Canada is fighting and beside Canadians or against the British empire.

It means that the United States, in the opinion of the man who is supposed to direct its foreign affairs, might soon be putting men in khaki; that the mothers, wives, and sisters of men who have enlisted might soon in bitterness be sticking white feathers in the hats of able bodied men who remain in civilian clothes; it means that soon American newspapers might be printing casualty lists; that industries might soon be taken over and converted into armament works; that a government which has revealed no talent for organization might soon be called upon to meet the demands for the highest sort of national organization.

Such are the possibilities not as THE TRIBUNE or any other newspaper describes them but as the American government describes them. What, then, is the government doing to make the nation fit to meet these possibilities? Nothing.

Mr. Wilson has been in office nearly four years. From the very beginning of his administration he began to express fear. He told the nation he was afraid of consequences and possibilities. And the United States is a weaker military nation now than it was when Mr. Wilson first began to be frightened by the thought of possibilities.

The national guard is destroyed. The men are through with bureaucratic incompetence, congressional stupidity, and administrative blindness, and they are through with the volunteer system, the grossly unjust, inequitable, and inefficient volunteer system. They are through with it. What the government did to them in Texas educated them.

At this moment, when Mr. Lansing is able to say that we are being drawn nearer the verge of war, and nearer the verge of such a war, nothing is being done in Washington to make the nation fit for any kind of a war, not even for a war with Mexico.

Gen. Wood and Gen. Scott, saying nothing of near perils which diplomacy so unreservedly mentions, tell congress and the administration that the nation has no military force and that it must have universal service, with adequate training of conscripted soldiers, to be safe.

At the final period of four years of administration filled with fear, the government has no plan. It has done nothing. The army is a police force, an insufficient one. The navy has an insufficient personnel; the army is wholly lacking modern material.

There is no fighting force in the United States. The United States cannot put an effective fighting force on the seas. The military and naval men say this frankly. The government does nothing but admit from time to time that there is very grave danger that fighting forces will soon be needed.

Gen. Wood and Gen. Scott plead. Congress when not indifferent is actively hostile to their arguments. The administration is deaf. And it is the government statement that we are in danger.

For nearly four years Mr. Wilson has been saying that perils were near. In two years the United States could have organized an effective army. In one year, under universal service, it could have supplied itself with a large force fairly well disciplined and trained, a force of citizens. It could have supplied this army with the equipment it would need. In two years it could have made a brilliant beginning at strengthening the navy.

Now the navy increments are wholly on paper and the army is not even in the preliminary legislative processes.

That is our condition, and the government is afraid that we are very close to war with one of the two great military powers of the world—Germany. We are rivals in the Pacific with the other—Japan.

The administration talks but does not lead, does not plan, and does not act. The nation is warned. Will it not force its sluggish representatives to act?

German, a response to President Wilson's peace note makes her the morally ally of the United States in the effort to restore peace.

GERMANY ASKS HER ENEMIES TO APPOINT PEACE ENVOYS.

It is reported from Washington that the American government, which withheld its note from publication until it had been received by the belligerents, is perplexed in an endeavor to understand why the announcement of the German reply should be made from Berlin before it could be considered in Washington.

This perplexity, we suspect, is indicative of the fact that our government is dealing with very intelligent men and will have difficulty in keeping the country from being forced into some position it does not want to occupy.

Germany asks her enemies to name peace envoys. Her own suggestion that the time had come to consider the possibility of plowing the land with plows rather than with shells could have been rejected by Great Britain, France, and Russia without elaborate explanation.

All that the entente powers had to reply to the German alliance was that they were not ready. They were not victorious, but they were not defeated. They were growing stronger, they did not like the war map, they declined to treat with Germany. Their objects were not accomplished. They insisted upon accomplishing them in order that the sacrifices they had made should not be vain sacrifices.

That was a simple matter. Our government complicated it. As the great nonbelligerent we made a simple issue elaborate. We virtually demanded that Germany's enemies justify themselves morally. Germany, possessing a perceptive government, sees what the United States has done.

The announcement of the German reply was made from Berlin to insure its speedy transmission throughout the world. Germany wants to accept the suggestion of the United States that it is time to return to peace, with Germany in possession of Belgium, northern France, Serbia, Montenegro, Poland, Russian Baltic provinces, and Roumania.

Our government has put itself at the disposal of intelligent men who deal with facts and seek to accomplish important things for their own nation. Mr. Wilson has invited the dislike of powerful nations, of the greatest sea power, by complicating the problems with which they had to deal. He has put a moral pressure upon them which they sought to avoid.

It would be gratifying if we could think that our government, having projected this country into the controversy, had the savvy to protect the nation from consequences.

We are making enemies, but are not strengthening ourselves against consequences.

LOWDEN'S PROGRAM.

The scheme of administrative reform outlined by Mr. Lowden, governor elect, inclines hopeful citizens of Illinois to think that perhaps it may have been their good fortune to elect a man seasoned in politics and full of experience at a time in his life when inclination, opportunity, and good judgment unite for good state service.

State government is an awkward, wasteful thing, costing much more than it would be worth even if it were as efficient as it could be with its old fashioned methods and much less efficient than it ought to be even with these methods.

Col. Lowden seems to have a real sense of these imperfections and a real program for their eradication. His program has not been revealed in full detail, but the scheme of readjustment as outlined promises benefits.

American states tolerate bad government, bad even when it is conscientious because the method is bad. Col. Lowden as the new governor will have a new governor's power with the legislature, and his large contribution to the state may be not only what he can do for the calling of a constitutional convention but what he can do for the state's business run as an ordinarily intelligent corporation would run its business.

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A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO
Motto: How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

CANTICULUM.
"Stultitia" dedicatum a Gallico "H. D." in Latinum convertit Perus.
O dulcius quam October Herperus.
O dulcius quam verus Lucifer.
O dulcius quam anemone Aprilis est.
Que in oculis floreat saluaria.

Quam vota quae facies matri del.
Vei quam volueris in silva canens.
Quam amans expectans non visam longo
Fuellam tempore; quam rosae est odor;

Quam verba dicta amantibus solis.
Quam ab imo pectore, pol, suspirium
Ductum; quam amicit vultus lucidus;
Quam gaudium indulgentiae, pro di
Immortales, quam amplexus, suavia!

Videre est nomen in typis tuum. P. S. W.

SUGGESTION TO TRIB READERS: Send all bouquets and all knickknacks to the managing editor, and all knickknacks to us; then we shall both have something to read. As it is, modesty prevents us from relating to him the bouquets, while lack of leisure obliges him to relate to us the knickknacks.

THE response of the Allies to Macbeth's defiance: "Lay on, Macduff, and damn'd be any neutral who first cries, 'Hold, enough!'"

"Somewhere in Field."
Sir: A woman rushed up to the elevator man. "Are petticoats up or down?" she asked. "You know what clever streaks hit one of a sudden. Well, after Ann had told me of the incident I asked: 'Were they?'" "Yes," said Ann. H. S. S.

CLOSE the newspaper slogan contest. The New York American wins with this: "A Paper for People Who Think."

"THEY have a fine opera at the Auditorium," said the German grocer; "you should see it." "What opera is that?" inquired Max Obendorfer. "Kaiserlicher," said the grocer.

PERHAPS THE IDEA WAS TO GIVE US ALL A CHANCE AT THE STOCKS.
Washington, Dec. 26.—Officials here are surprised that Germany's answer to President Wilson's peace note was given out in Berlin before it reached this country.

SCIENTISTS who have examined the three-pound tooth dug up in Kansas confirm the W. G. N.'s headline information that it "belonged to an animal."

STRAIGHTENING OUT THE REPORTER.
(From the Wichita, Kan., Eagle.)
To whom it may concern: I want the people to know that the report that the reporter put in the paper concerning what caused the shooting was not misinterpreted on my wife's part. It was over trouble. I did not see anything through the window as papers stated. Mrs. Hatfield is a respectable woman.
G. L. HATFIELD.

If we must have free verse give us Henry R. Fuller's "Lines Long and Short," which title evinces that the author is not too profoundly preoccupied with his medium.

Prima Facie Evidence.
(From a tire dealer in Rapid City, S. D.)
One of the tires was purchased by our representative to the state legislature and the other by a preacher. We have every reason to believe that both are reliable men.

A LARGE, DOMINANT LADY.
Sir: Shake hands (if you're husky) with Mrs. A. B. Farmington. Melville Davidson Post, in the Saturday Evening Globe, says of her: "She was one of those dominant, impatient, aggressive women who force their way to the head of social affairs in America. . . . She moved with energy. . . . She was a big, aggressive woman, full of energy. . . . She had gray eyes, a big, determined mouth. . . . The big, dominant, aggressive woman made the gesture of one who cracks a dog whip. . . . Then, like the big, dominant, decisive nature that she was, she came to a conclusion." D. A.

WE noticed that one of the Washington Square players pronounced it "poignant." Is that the way you like it?

"Modern Ameliorations."
Sir: The late C. N. E. McBride, known to Ted Sullivan and Commy as the Duke of Beaufort, found this sign in the lounge of an ultra-English transatlantic steamer: "The smoking of pipes in this lounge is very much discouraged." LEOPARD.

WE wish the stereotypers would put more lead in the editorial page so that it would be more leadlike.

SOCIAL AND THEATRICAL NOTE.
(From the Clear Lake, La., Republic.)
Mrs. Lena Edmundson, Mrs. Tolia Shuck, and Mrs. Chas. Zohal attended the movie call "Charley Chaplin Sunday night."

THE President of the American Republic may fall as charged to express opinion as to the moral issues of the war, but he is not reluctant to pronounce moral judgments.

SONG.
My heart is laid in France, mother, mother,
My heart is buried there;
Above it lilies dance, mother, mother,
Now April scents the air.

This thing within my breast, mother, mother,
Is but a tear-wet cloud—
A sad forsaken ghost, mother, mother,
Unknown to Spring and God!

LAURA BLACKBURN.
THERE is, we are told, a perfect humidifier on the market that will fit any steam radiator. There's the rub. Will it work on a hot-water radiator?

CHEER UP. The bonus which you did not receive on Christmas may come along on New Year's day. While there is time let it be.

"AT the tea dance music will be furnished by an orchestra," Kalamazoo gazette. Compositorial inspiration.

THIS year's volume from Donnelly's Lakeside Press is the Life of Blackhawk, and is as attractive as usual.

Wouldn't That Tickle You?
Sir: "Have you Jewish feet?" said the new nurse, as she prepared to bathe my friend, Miss H. who was ill in the hospital.

"No Jewish feet—what are they?" said Miss H. "Why, yesterday in the general ward I was washing a woman, and when I came to her feet I asked if she were ticklish. 'No,' said she, 'I'm Yiddish.'" FLOTIE.

THERE is a new face in the Academy. Behind it is Mr. Summer Mamma of Decatur, Ind. "PERIL of War Cannot Shake Joy at Capital."—Washington dispatch.

There was a sound of revelry by night.
(From the Valparaiso, Ind. Vidette.)
Elevator at Lovensheller's Falls Today.
"CARDS Give Gold Coins."
A queer opera-singer. They usually swoon if asked to buy a drink.

How to Keep Well.
By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, of matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

HERNIA.
D. R. JAMES BERRY of the Illinois Steel company, speaking before the National Safety council, stated that the theory that straining caused hernia should be consigned to the scrap heap. This is his reasoning:

There cannot be a hernia without a hernial sac. The hernial sac is formed from the peritoneum. Persons who later in life develop hernias are born with hernial sacs. However, these sacs are shut off by constricting rings. In the formation of a hernia some parts of the abdominal content, usually a piece of omentum or a loop of intestine, is driven against the opening of the hernial sac. It is pushed in a short distance, then it pulls out. Again it is pushed in a little way and then pulled out. After being repeatedly pushed in the opening is found to be larger and the open part of the canal to be longer. The pushing process is repeated a great many times and the canal gradually gets larger and deeper.

Presently the mass is large enough to be noticed by the patient. Probably he first notices it after a hard coughing spell or after some heavy lifting. He jumps to the conclusion that the strain ruptured him. What the strain did was to reveal to him a hernia which had been present for a long time.

Dr. Berry quotes Paul Berger as saying that in closely examining 150 people with hernias, thirty-four had only one hernia, while ninety-six had one or more undetected hernias in addition to the hernia of which complaint was made. The ninety-six had 196 hernias, 100 of which were unsuspected.

He quotes Surgeon Tillmans of Austria and Surgeon Sheen, Langdon, and Dunn of England as saying that hernia is not caused by muscular strain.

I infer that Dr. Berry's explanation of the greater frequency of hernias among men who lift heavy weights and carry heavy loads is that these men discover their hernias whereas office workers do not.

There is no question about the origin of the hernial sac. It is formed congenitally. Straining does not make that. To my mind it is equally certain that hernias which are found are not newly formed. They have been gradually forming for a long time. The unusual strain discovers the presence of a previously overlooked but usually gradually enlarging hernia.

However, I do not think that the lifting of heavy weights persistently or any other strain frequently repeated can be eliminated from the causes of hernia. Hernia is in some instances in part a result of occupation. It is not an accident.

As to the treatment of hernia, Dr. Berry is strongly in favor of an operation. He says: "It is generally held that a properly

fitting truss carefully applied and worn continuously while out of bed will enable a man with a hernia to work." But that, in his judgment, is not a satisfactory solution of the hernia problem. For the employer of his company and perhaps for most men operation is much more satisfactory.

The danger from operation is slight. There are some recurrences, it is true, but the chance of a man having a recurrence is slight. The average man is fourteen times as apt to have a hernia as the man who has been operated on to have a recurrence.

ITCH REMEDY.
A. M. writes: "1. How can one tell if he has itchy mites, or what is called the itch? 2. Is turpentine a cure for it? 3. Do the mites live and propagate in bed clothing and wraps? If so, will fumigation kill them if formaldehyde is used?"

REPLY.
1. The eruption appears on practically every part of the body except the face. The eruption is in the form of blisters, pustules, and hard nodules. The track of the burrowing parasite can often be made out.
2. Possibly, but sulphur ointment is less unpleasant and it is quite satisfactory.
3. Formaldehyde fumigation of clothing will not affect the itch parasite. The parasite lives and propagates in the deeper layers of the skin. That is the place to hunt him out. All the attention you need give the underclothing is washing in hot water. The outer garments need not be fumigated or washed.

NOT FLESH REDUCER.
A. M. C. writes: "I will taking a hapless teaspoonful of Epsom salts in warm water, three mornings before breakfast and then skipping three mornings reduce flesh? 2. Is it injurious in any way to a woman who is habitually constipated and who is gaining flesh?"

REPLY.
1. No.
2. The slight effect it would have would be due to poor assimilation, the result of chronic diarrhea. Before long you would acquire all in all you would be worse off than you now are.
3. We cannot print the third question. The answer is see a physician.

FINGER NAIL SPOTS.
A reader writes: "What is the cause of white spots on the finger nails? They have come just within a few months." **REPLY.**
Nobody knows and nobody should care.

NIGHT SWEATS.
M. M. B. writes: "I wish to ask you a few questions regarding my husband. He has always had a cough, but he caught a cold two weeks ago and was sick in bed for several days; he had terrible sweats at night. He went to work and then had a relapse. Now every morning the bed is all wet from perspiration; he coughs all night. Do you think there are any symptoms of tuberculosis? Will look for a reply in the paper?"

REPLY.
Yes. Send his sputum to the city laboratory and have a physician examine him.

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY
(Copyright, 1915: By the Brentwood Co.)

ART lovers in all parts of the world will be interested to learn that one of the finest private collections of paintings in existence, namely, that formed by the late King Charles of Roumania, has fallen into the hands of the German army.

The collection comprises three magnificent paintings by Velasquez, one of a remarkable portrait of Cardinal Gall. There are also several Murillos, two fine Titians, nine pictures by El Greco, the chief being his portrait of Diego Covarrubias; one Botticelli, several Tintoretos, two Paolo Veroneses, one Rembrandt, one Rubens, ten exquisite panels by Lancelotti, several Correggios and Tiepolos, and a wonderful Sargent. These form the cream of the collection of the late King Charles in the royal palace at Bucharest.

Always rich, Charles had plenty of opportunities in his younger days of making most advantageous purchases in Paris, guided largely by the advice of Hortense Lacroix, who, herself an artist, was the wife of a painter of considerable note. She was the foster sister of King Charles' father, Prince Anthony of Hohenzollern, and of his cousin, Napoleon III.

Hortense was fond of Prince Anthony of Hohenzollern's sons—"my boys," as she used to call them, while to herself she was "Aunt Hortense"; and it was on her advice that Napoleon, of whom she was a most trusted and devoted counselor, nominated Prince Charles of Hohenzollern to the throne of Roumania.

King Charles purchased the entire Bemberg collection, also that of the Spanish-French Marquis de las Marismas, who was Empress Eugenie's private banker, and also a number of the paintings comprised in the collection formed by the celebrated French Marshal Soult.

It may be recalled that the latter, when forced by Wellington to abandon Spain, plundered every church, cathedral, convent, monastery, royal palace, and public and private gallery of the art treasures which it contained. His booty was colossal. Most of it he got safely across the border into France, and he carried enough to fill his pockets. So that the allied forces were unable to recover possession of it during their occupation of Paris, in 1814-15. Most of it is now dispersed.

A portion of the paintings, coming from the royal palace at Madrid, fell into the hands of the English, in the looting of Spain, and the cases and rolls marked with the name of Marshal Soult were turned over, as his share of the spoils, to the British commander, Lord (afterwards Duke) Wellington, who, without examining them, caused them to be sent to his London residence.

It was not until his return to London to live—that is to say, some time in 1816—that he had time to investigate the character of the Soult plunder, and, after having done so, immediately proceeded to notify King Ferdinand of Spain that he held them at his disposal. But the king promptly replied, declaring he was gratified to know the English paintings were in such

"BANG GOES SAXPENCE."
(From London Opinion.)



The Friend of the People.
Letters for this department must be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

MILK ANALYSIS.
Elmhurst, Ill., Dec. 25.—[To the Friend of the People.]—Is there any method by which milk may be tested at home for freshness, purity, and quality? If not, where may I have an analysis made? Our children, whose diet is chiefly milk, are growing thin and sickly. RICHARD.

You will probably be able to have the milk analyzed by the state pure food department, Manhattan building, Chicago. You would take a bottle of the milk in its original container as soon as delivered to you and keep it in a cool place until you get to the laboratory. It will probably be advisable to call upon the laboratory and ascertain definitely whether they will make this examination. Relative to the sickness of your children, you should call in the services of a physician for the purpose of determining the nature of their illness. It is possible the milk is not the thing at fault. There is no reliable method of testing milk at home.

OUR MARTYRED POLICE.
Chicago, Dec. 23.—[To the Friend of the People.]—Please state the number of policemen killed in Chicago by law-breakers since January, 1915. R. R. S.

The toll of lives of policemen exacted by the criminal element in Chicago during 1915 is five. There have been a number severely injured in the performance of their duty.

DIVORCE AND REMARRIAGE.
Chicago, Dec. 24.—[To the Friend of the People.]—What state in the Union has the shortest time to secure a divorce and permits remarriage within a year? F. G. P.

Nevada requires a residence of six months and allows immediate remarriage. TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

NO EFFECT ON LAKE LEVELS.
Chicago, Dec. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your various articles on the objections of the army engineers and Secretary Baker to the drainage canal and your more recent editorial on the subject show that you sense the animus of the objectors, and that you understand how little the drainage canal can affect the level of the great lakes.

I have compiled from the latest atlas a list of the rivers flowing into Lakes Michigan and Superior. As forty flow into the former and sixty-seven into the latter I shall not ask you to print the names of these rivers in a column which is glancing at the map. These numbers do not include branches of rivers nor do they take into account the thousands of springs or large and small brooks flowing into these lakes.

These rivers extend through the states of Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dominion of Canada, draining hundreds of miles of valleys and pouring continually an immense volume of water into the two lakes, and only these two lakes could be affected. Indeed the flow of the Straits of Mackinac could be reversed, by any effect of the drainage canal on the level of Lake Michigan.

The waters of the great lakes of Mackinac run into Lake of the Woods through the Winnipeg and English rivers, thence by Rainy river to Lake Superior. No consideration is taken of the flow of innumerable streams into the Georgian bay, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario. The great volume of water thus contributed to the power of Niagara falls.

PRIZE FIGHTS.
Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—With respect to your editorial in this morning's TRIBUNE relative to prize fighting allow me to ask how many you know are benefited by one man pounding another to a pulp amidst the plaudits of thousands? It seems to me that there are other sports in which our young men can engage where far greater benefit would result.

Are the fighters in it for "love of the game" or for what money they can get out of it? Do your so-called fighters by their example of brutality bring many young men to take up the "art" for "art's sake" or for the money? If not for the latter, then why do they risk running their anatomy in a cause which does not uplift or make men but savages?

You prate of force. Was it due to exhibitions of "the noble art" that enabled our soldiers in the past to triumph over opposing armies? Your reasoning (7) is enough to tire a person. If there were so many who have become "men" through such tactics why do we not hear more of them?

LEGISLATION IN ILLINOIS.
Chicago, Dec. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Was glad to read the letter from Mr. Danahy of Jacksonville, under the heading "Country Option Downstate." Chicago often requires enabling legislation to carry out improvements. We are likely to complain about the spathy of legislature to acts which will affect Chicago only. But when the state outside of Chicago wants legislation which will not affect Chicago, do the Chi-

FAITH OF IN AMERICA—MARY

Opera Singer, B Says Republic President

BY FREDERIC
Mary Garden has her part in a half-question asked, answered, I took my time. "Is there, of all things which you do?" "If Mary Garden there be anything is of the slightest man creature, you print."

The first question subsequent question nobles are to do with weight, her diet, her her wages for the she is to give for the with current French United States and garden had just arrived from Paris.

France Believes
The French are in every thought, even to seem pig-headed. Garden, with her own a single word. "I and feel that that is of the American people is not easily forgotten despite trifling idiosyncrasies, a great friend."

FAITH OF FRENCH IN AMERICA FIRM —MARY GARDEN

Opera Singer, Back from Paris,
Says Republic Distrusts
President Wilson.

By FREDERICK DONAGHEY.

Mary Garden, having ably sustained her part in a half-hour's antiphony of questions asked and questions answered, took my last turn:

"In there, of all you have said, anything which you do not wish printed?"

"If Mary Garden replied, evenly, 'there be anything I have said which is of the slightest interest to any human creature, you have my leave to print.'"

The first question put to her, like all subsequent questions put to her, had nothing to do with her singing, her weight, her diet, her walking-stick, nor was it for the eight performances she is to give for the Opera. It had to do with current French opinion of the United States and its people. Miss Garden had just arrived in Chicago, direct from Paris.

France Believes in Americans. The French are loyal to Americans. "Every thought, even when to be loyal is to seem pig-headed," replied Mary Garden, with her way of not dropping for a single word. "You see, the French believe in the ideal of the United States, and that that ideal is in the keeping of the American people. Besides, France is not easily forgetful of what has been, despite trifling blemishes from time to time, a great friendship."

And then, every Frenchman in his heart knows that pro-Allies sympathy in this country is founded on love and goodwill for France. Itself, that her allies are the beneficiaries of American sympathy because they are with France. "But, you see, stories come from Paris to say—"

French Distrust Wilson. "Tea-stories to say that France distrusts Americans. I know the stories. They are distortions of the truth: France, the nation, knows that America, the nation, cannot give expression to what it feels save through its national press. And, my friend, the French do not believe that your national head represents the true America."

You mean that— "I mean just what you think I mean. I mean that the French distrust President Wilson. They do not think that he stands for America, but for himself. Oh! you may believe me when I tell you that it isn't a question of what, 'sides, he called 'taking sides'; it is all that the French think that America should be officially pro-Allies, whether or no. But they feel that America is not true to herself as a nation; that her official neutrality is a pious rhetoric behind which that people is being made to hide while somebody founders and blunders, 'Mind, I mean, uncompromisingly."

France Expected Roosevelt Success. "The American people surprised and disappointed France when they failed to re-elect Mr. Roosevelt, who was only a weakling, Mr. Roosevelt to the great office of President. All Europe was of the belief that you would do that, and that, back where he belongs, Mr. Roosevelt would have made of the United States a world-power in a day when only world-powers matter. I have no words to tell you of the shock to the French when they learned, last month, that your election had gone wrong."

Nobody There Thinks We'll Fight. The Wilson peace-plea note, with the state department's glossaries, was explained to her: she was on the ocean when the document was made public. "Such a note can mean nothing to the French," Mary Garden said. "It is a note and smug, three thousand miles away, to talk of peace; here, I take it, to talk of the crippled, blinded, helpless thousands is to be filled with a sort of righteous horror, and all that. But those thousands who carry the markings of the war are so very animating reasons why, for France, the war must go on! Only somebody who has lived through it, as I have, can understand."

Lansing said, "I explained, 'that Wilson feared we might be drawn into the war. Do the French think so?'"

Mary Garden shook her golden head, slowly, sadly, negatively. "Fears welled in her eyes. The vehemence was out of her tones when she replied, softly: 'Nobody there thinks you'll fight.'"

Time for Fighting Gone By. "Do you mean," I asked, "that they think we are not in danger; or that the countries now in the war have too much to do, to make it wise to become involved with us; or that—"

You asked me what the people over there think, remember!" she interrupted. "What I think is of no importance. Well, they think that the time for fighting is gone by for you; that if I must be specific to illustrate their meaning, you've had your provocation, and it meant nothing to you. The Lusitania, say. Or—well, the Lusitania. The French, you see, think that was something to fight about."

French and English as One. The French, according to Mary Garden, have no feeling about the English other than love and gratitude and faith in their joint triumph. "It is true," she said, "that it took

SAYS SHE WEIGHS 119

Opera Star, Back in Chicago, Also Discusses Attitude of French Toward American People.



Mary Garden.
PHOTO TRIBUNE PHOTO BUREAU

BRAVE THE RAIN

Crowd Gathers to Witness Humboldt Park Tree When Lighted by Wilson Touch.

Several hundred of the more hardy people of the northwest side braved the drizzle falling all afternoon to attend the Christmas tree celebration in Humboldt park. A temporary cessation of the downpour gave courage to the celebrants. Promptly at 7:45, as scheduled, President Wilson in Washington pressed the electric light button. The crowd cheered as the tree was illumined. Tomaz F. Deuther, secretary of the Northwest Side Business Men's association, announced that Mayor Thompson had sent his regrets, owing to the inclement weather. He read the messages from Gov. Dunne, Gov. Elect Lowden, and the president, and was just about to announce the "next number on the program" when the rain began to come down in torrents. In despair Mr. Deuther called the event off until Thursday, when a double program of music will be carried out.

England a year to raise even the semblance of a fighting army, but, what of that?

"And now England, too, is ready on land; ready with a brave soldier to take the place of every Frenchman killed, taken prisoner, or incapacitated. France and England understand and love!"

As She's an Opera-Singer— It seems just fair that something should be said about Mary Garden's coming to Chicago to sing eight times in the final three weeks of the Auditorium season of opera, starting next Sunday. It is particularly just fair in view of the fact that her plans vary a bit from those announced for her by the management. Thus:

She is not going to sing in "Pellaea and Melissande," although it had been scheduled for her final Saturday, Jan. 20. She is going to sing in "Carmen," although the opera was both "Halt!" and "Farewell!" for Geraldine Farrar, who is gone.

I told her that the community had been counting on Carnegie's promise that she would give at least one Melissande.

"I'm ever so sorry! But, why did he not tell me, by cable, so that I should have prepared? I have nothing for it—no costumes, no wig, none of the things that help me change from Mary Garden to Melissande. I will sing Sapho in the Massenet opera on that Saturday."

Paris Loved Her Carmen. "Asked to do something for the fund for soldiers' relief without pension," she explained, "I suggested 'Carmen' as a sort of fantasy; you know—a kind of something-different for a special occasion. The management agreed; and, doing the part, we were all surprised to find that Paris loved it."

But—and here is where selfish Mary gets an innings—I am eager to be Carmen to Muratore's Don José. There—Muratore—there is a great artist! Perhaps, you do not agree with me. I referred her to the files of THE TRIBUNE since Nov. 12.

"My other parts will be Jean in 'Le Jongleur,' Gracielella in a work by Massenet as yet unknown in Chicago, and 'Thais,' in which I open—five parts in eight appearances! Not bad measure, eh?"

Why She Won't Sing in "Parsifal." I reflected the theme of a recent discussion with my colleagues of the Chicago newspapers when I asked her had she ever cared to do Kundry in "Parsifal." Mary Garden replied that she was the great ambition of her life to be heard in the part.

"Then," I asked, eagerly, "if Campanini should ask you, for next season, would you—"

"I may not," she answered, simply. "France would not like it. I may not offend France. I know this seems foolish this regarding art as a national or racial matter; but it is how France feels. Later, when the wounds are healed and art is out of the zone of feeling—then, I hope, Kundry!"

POLICEMEN GIVE FATHER OF SLAIN HERO \$2,000

Money Goes to Crippled Parent
of Patrolman Bruno Fredericks, Shot at a Dance.

Chicago policemen have subscribed about \$2,000 for the relief of the crippled father of one of their number who was killed on duty.

Thanksgiving evening Patrolman Bruno Fredericks of the West Chicago avenue station was detailed at a dance at Grand avenue and Sangamon street. At the closing hour he attempted to stop the sale of liquor. A gang surrounded him. Weapons were drawn and he fell with five bullets in him. Two days later he died, but not until after he had identified five of the gangsters, who now are awaiting trial.

Not Member of Fund. He was not a member of the Policemen's Benevolent association, and he was not entitled to a pension. His station mates found that his father, old and crippled, did not have money enough to bury the son. They saw that these facts came to Chief Healey, and, in a special order, he suspended for this one instance the rule prohibiting the raising of collections among the members of the force.

Pay day came just before Christmas, and in many of the stations the precinct collection was taken on Christmas day. Yesterday the money started to come into Chief Healey's office. With three-fourths of the stations heard from \$1,645 had been turned in before 5 o'clock. The others are expected to carry the total over the \$2,000 mark.

How to Add to Fund. Persons outside the department who wish to add to the fund will find that any contributions they wish to make will be received at the chief's office.

First Deputy Schuetter had a pleasing call from James B. Bettles of Laporte, Ind. Mr. Bettles brought a check for \$800 to be placed in the police pension fund. He said he was acting in conformity with a death bed request of his father that he add pension funds that are in bad condition. He had read that that was the condition of the police pension treasury.

ADDRESSES IN VENERAL LAW THREATENED BY ALDERMEN.

Although it was indorsed by physicians and ministers, the council committee on health yesterday balked on passing an ordinance requiring that venereal diseases be reported by street addresses.

The elimination of a former requirement that physicians report the names of their patients thus afflicted led to approval of the measure by members of the Chicago Medical society, which formerly had opposed it because of the name requirement.

Ald. George Pretzel was responsible for the hesitancy of the committee about passing the ordinance. "I doubt the wisdom of it," he said. "I see little possibility for real benefit, and I am certain it is a dangerous thing. One effect, I feel sure, would be to keep boys from going to the family doctor. They would hunt up the quacks who wouldn't report them to the health department. Another effect might be to place this information in the hands of blackmailers."

His remarks led to a postponement of action, so the aldermen can "think it over."

ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYEES TO BE PAID BACK SALARIES.

Men Reinstated After Dismissal Will Get Salaries—Claims Allowed in Fergus Suits.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Back salary due employees of the state of Illinois, who were discharged by order of the civil service commission and afterward reinstated by an order from courts, will be paid. Favorable recommendations were made in a list of opinions handed down today by the State Court of Claims. In addition the board allowed claims for money which was tied up in the Fergus suits. The following claims for a refund of money paid under the inheritance tax law were approved and will be paid:

Northern Trust company of Chicago for the estate of John M. Whitman, \$1,448
Northern Trust company, for the estate of Lockwood Brown, \$65
August Carpenter, Chicago, 2,020
Male estate claim, Chicago, 10,578
Clarence D. Goss, Joliet, 500

DOLLS, SLEDS, SKATES, NUTS FOR NEEDY BOYS AND GIRLS.

Salvation Army Also Gives 1,000 Poor Kids Big Feast, Sweets, and Other Clothing.

Santa Claus came a day late to the 1,000 poor kids entertained by the Salvation army this year, but his visit at the Strand theater yesterday was a success just the same.

The boys and girls who attended the Christmas tree entertainment came by invitation and were chosen from a list of extremely needy families prepared weeks in advance.

Thomas Estill was chairman of the entertainment. City Prosecutor Harry B. Miller spoke to the children on behalf of the mayor.

Two bands participated, the Chicago Boys' band and the staff band of the Salvation army headquarters. They were assisted by the Scandinavian Girls' String band. Fancy drills were given by the Austin, Cicero, and Premier troops of boy scouts. The Lytton orphanage furnished motion pictures.

Try It Yourself



Phone Barnes to send a dictating machine for trial, without obligation, in your own office. Randolph 6732

The Edison Dictating Machine. Edwin C. Barnes & Bros. Edison Bldg., 72 W. Adams St.

Charge purchases this week will, on request, be posted to January account.

Mandel Brothers

The third floor shops
Store hours 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

Year-end clearing on third floor

Getting ready—gaining space for the January sales—re-pricing winter merchandise to insure immediate dispersal

Pre-inventory clearing of blouses



\$2 and \$3 voile blouses, lace and emb'dy trimmed, at 95c

\$2 to 3.95 hdkf. linen blouses, in white and colors; 1.50
\$3 and 3.95 voile and handkerchief linen blouses are \$2
3.95 and \$5 voile, linen and silk blouses, reduced to \$3
\$5 and 5.75 voile, linen and silk blouses, reduced to 3.95
6.75 georgette crepe fancy striped blouses, reduced to \$5
8.75 georgette crepe and silk blouses, in combinations, 6.75
\$10 hand made batiste blouses reduced to clear at 6.75
12.75 georgette crepe and fancy lace blouses, reduced, 8.75
\$15 georgette crepe blouses, in smart styles; emb'd; \$10
\$20 georgette crepe blouses in various smart styles, at \$15
\$30 lace blouses, in gold and satin combinations; now \$20
\$100 to \$150 model blouses, in exquisite styles; now \$50
6.75 to 8.75 jersey silk sports blouses, odd sizes; at 3.95
8.75 silk jersey sports vests, in fancy combinations; 3.95

\$10 silk and wool jersey sports blouses, \$5. \$10 silk and wool jersey coat vests at \$5
\$2 linen sports blouses in white and colors are reduced to 95c
Blouse shop—third floor.

Pre-inventory sale negligees, tub frocks

\$25 to \$27 crepe de chine negligees, lace trim'd, \$20

\$20 to \$25 crepe de chine negligees, reduced to 18.75
\$15 to 18.75 crepe de chine negligees, reduced to 12.75
\$10 to 12.75 crepe de chine negligees; one pictured; 8.95
7.50 corduroy robes in light colors, slightly soiled; at \$5
6.95 terry cloth robes are reduced for clearance at 5.95
\$5 terry robes, broken sizes, in the clearance sale at 3.95
1.95 to 2.95 crepe de chine and lace boudoir caps for 1.50
2.95 satin boudoir slippers in broken sizes, to clear, 1.95
1.95 satin boudoir slippers, slightly soiled; reduced to \$1
\$1 satin boudoir slippers, in broken sizes; to clear at 50c
2.50 and 2.95 hand embroidered boudoir sacques at \$1
\$5 to \$6 linen and pique dresses, slightly soiled; at 3.95
3.95 to \$7 voile dresses; one pictured; broken sizes; 1.95
\$1 white serving or morning aprons, reduced to clear, 75c
1.25 lawn serving aprons, slightly soiled; \$1 75c white lawn aprons, 50c
Third floor.



Pre-inventory sale of sweaters, etc.



5.95 wool sweaters, broken sizes; see picture; at 3.95

\$15 imported wool sweaters, ass't colors, odd sizes; \$5
\$12 pure fiber silk sweaters; rose, white; broken sizes; 8.75
3.95 and \$5 silk scarfs reduced to clear at 2.95 and 3.95
1.50 striped and flowered saten petticoats; odd sizes; \$1
1.95 flowered Heatherbloom petticoats, broken sizes; 1.50
5.95 colored taffeta silk petticoats, slightly soiled; \$5
6.95 taffeta silk petticoats, in broken sizes; reduced to 5.95

3.95 corduroy middy blouses slightly soiled; now 1.95

Misses' \$5 crepe de chine & georgette crepe blouses, 3.95
95c middies; plain or colored trim.; broken sizes; 75c
Misses' 1.50, 1.95 undermuslins, slightly soiled; 1.25 & 1.50
Misses' \$3 pique wash dresses; in odd sizes; priced \$1
\$5 to 5.95 French hand emb'd combinations; see cut; 3.95
2.95 French hand emb'd and hand made chemises at 2.25
2.50 French hand emb'd and hand scalloped petticoats, 1.50
75c to \$1 French drawers, hand emb'd & hand scalloped, 50c
\$1 night dresses in flesh batiste; lace and ribbon trim; 75c
1.95 envelope chemises, lace or embroidery trimmed; 1.50
1.50 envelope chemises; hand emb'd; lace insertion; \$1
\$1 envelope chemises in flesh tinted batiste or nain's; 75c
\$1 petticoats for golfing; embroidery trim'd; 75c. Third floor
1.95 silk crepe de chine bodices, lace trimmed; in the pre-inventory sale at 1.50
\$35 exclusive models in night dresses and novelties reduced to clear at 27.50



Pre-inventory clearing of lingerie

\$5 French hand embroidered night dresses reduced, 3.95

2.95 combination suits, elaborately lace trimmed; at 1.95
3.95 combination suits; waist-line model; lace trim'd; 2.95
1.50 night dresses, lace and embroidery trimmed; 1.25
2.95 silk crepe de chine combination suits, lace trim'd; 1.95
3.95 French hand emb'd & hand scalloped night dresses, 3.25
\$5 to 5.95 French hand emb'd combinations; see cut; 3.95
2.95 French hand emb'd and hand made chemises at 2.25
2.50 French hand emb'd and hand scalloped petticoats, 1.50
75c to \$1 French drawers, hand emb'd & hand scalloped, 50c
\$1 night dresses in flesh batiste; lace and ribbon trim; 75c
1.95 envelope chemises, lace or embroidery trimmed; 1.50
1.50 envelope chemises; hand emb'd; lace insertion; \$1
\$1 envelope chemises in flesh tinted batiste or nain's; 75c
\$1 petticoats for golfing; embroidery trim'd; 75c. Third floor
1.95 silk crepe de chine bodices, lace trimmed; in the pre-inventory sale at 1.50
\$35 exclusive models in night dresses and novelties reduced to clear at 27.50

Tuxedo suits specially priced

A SPECIAL sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx fine tuxedo suits; there are no better clothes made; the styles are right, and we can assure you of an exact fit. The fabrics are very fine; the silk linings of the best quality; the needlework is perfect. We have styles for men and young men; all sizes.

\$30, \$35, \$40 tuxedo suits, the best clothes made, \$23.50

BLUE and black suits at old prices. If the prices were based on what these goods cost now, they would be much higher; we sell them as we bought them.

\$15, \$18, \$20, \$22.50, \$25, \$30, \$35

OVERCOAT prices no higher than last year; ulsters, motor coats, Raglans, fur collared overcoats, double breasted styles.

\$15, \$18, \$20, \$22.50, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$50

Maurice L Rothschild

Money cheerfully refunded Good clothes and nothing else. Chicago Minneapolis St. Paul

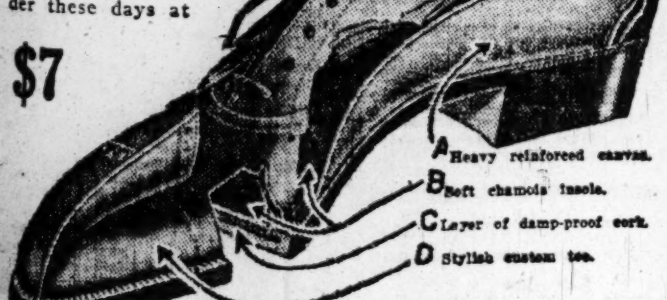
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Here in this O-G "Miracle" Shoe are SIX STYLISH models in correct black or swell tan. So constructed that Old Man Fatigue knows better than to tackle you. CUSHION SOLES that DON'T ROLL UP. ARCH SUPPORTS of a light weight fabric that DON'T BREAK DOWN. Extra long RIGHT and LEFT heels to distribute the pressure. The delicate bones stay in place and you enjoy life. Leather, quality and finish are superb.

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RESORTS AND HOTELS

RESORTS AND HOTELS

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RESORTS AND HOTELS

California's Most Interesting Attraction

FAMOUS MISSION INN VISITED
BY THOUSANDS.

First Navel Orange Tree Planted at
Picturesque Mission Inn by
Roosevelt.

Of all the travelers who visit Southern California not one out of a thousand fails to see the famous Mission Inn at Riverside. This wonderful work of architecture is the combination of a lifetime desire by its builder, Frank Miller, who probably knows more about mission architecture than any other man in the entire world. The Inn is unlike any other hotel. It combines within its lofty cloistered walls, spacious sunlit courts and shaded Moorish corridors, the peace of an old mission in the days of the Padres, the luxurious service of a great modern hotel, the lure of an immense museum of antiquities, the grandeur and the historic significance that the famous Inn is noted for, unless one is acquainted with the history of the Inn and how it came to be established.

How Mission Inn Was Established

In 1872 Captain C. C. Miller of Tomah, Wisconsin, came to California with his family, seeking health for Mrs. Miller, and immediately afterward became the surveyor of the new colony developing at Riverside, and soon became chief engineer of the construction of the valley's first irrigation canal. When the Millers came to Riverside there were four houses in what is now the mile square of Riverside property. The Millers had four children—Frank, Alice, Emma and Edward. Mr. Miller, with the assistance of his son Frank, built a little adobe homestead on a patch of ground secured as back payment of salary from the company for which he worked. Next door was the Tibbets house where boarders were taken and it was the first Riverside hotel. In 1877 when some of the directors of the water company were visiting the townsite, the Tibbets house burned down and C. C. Miller, as the company's engineer, put them up during the rest of their visit. The Tibbets were not able to rebuild and the Miller family took upon themselves the duty of providing lodging and board for strangers who might come to the town. Owing to the excellent cooking and the hospitable environment of the Miller home, patronage grew and it was necessary to add more rooms so that gradually the Miller home became quite a thriving hotel.

With the growth of Riverside as an orange district the possibilities as a resort place were seen and the Glenwood Tavern, as the Miller boarding house was called, grew still further. In 1880 Frank Miller married Isabelle Hardenberg, a young school teacher.

In the '90s Riverside had developed so much and the possibility of it as a touring center had become so strong that Frank and Mrs. Miller began to plan a large hotel—one that was to be typical of the country.

Visited by President Roosevelt

After new delays, in 1903 the New Glenwood, all in the mission style with Spanish tile architecture, with its many arches, balconies and pergolas covered with mission grapes, had replaced the Glenwood Tavern, built in the '90s, and this was in time for President Roosevelt's visit to California. He spent the night at the new hotel and left an ineffable memento of his coming by officiating at the ceremony when the original navel orange tree was transplanted to the patio, in front of the little homestead from the Tibbets' grove.

Comprehensive Study of Historic Architecture Made by Miller

In 1906 President Roosevelt had accorded Frank Miller a concession to build a hotel in Yosemite Valley and with Mrs. Miller and their daughter Alice, he went abroad to study the European hotels. In the course of the trip there was an extended visit to Italy and especially to Assisi, to note where the Franciscan order and building started, since California was founded by Franciscans, and the family came back from the journey with all sorts of new ideas for a new addition. These were worked out in 1909 the great cloister. The thoughts and conceptions of Assisi, of the cathedral organ recitals at Lucerne and of the imported architectural bits of the California Missions were combined in the solid concrete addition of which the music room is the principal feature.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller, with his daughter and her husband, made their first trip to Spain in 1911. The journey was made to purchase true Spanish furniture for the cloister—especially the old pieces for the Music Room—to see at first hand what Spanish architecture in Spain was like. The investigators went to a great number of important historical cities of Southern France, went to practically all such cities in Spain, and spent altogether six months in the quest of old things. The young people spent another six months in returning to California by way of the Orient. The chief and almost sole purpose of this further journey being the hunt for bells for the bell collection, which was already becoming famous.

Early in 1912 the things purchased in Spain and Southern France began to arrive week by week, and as they came it was realized for the first time what a great amount of plunder there was and that the Mission Inn now possessed the best lot of Spanish antiques ever owned in the United States and the best lot of Spanish wrought iron grills and balcony rails to be found outside of Spain. The result was a tremendous expansion of the Curio Shop, which had previously been a very small affair, until now the shop is an important feature of the hotel business and line, as it is a real museum of things Spanish.

A new building period followed and the Spanish Wings and Court were readied for the Exposition travelers of 1915, exhibiting for them the fascination of the old Spanish Castle Art.

One of the unique features of the Mission Inn is the dining in the open Spanish Court. The tables are placed under shade-giving orange trees and palms and a huge old cottonwood and it is possible every month and almost every day of the year to dine here.

Riverside, next to Los Angeles and Pasadena, may be said to be the best motor road center of Southern California. The concrete boulevards extend in all directions and Riverside can be likened to the hub of a great series of spoke roads offering delightful trips. The Rim of the World Drive in Riverside is a drive that is favorable comparison with any of the great mountain drives of Europe. It goes for over 400 miles on the crest of the Santa Bernardino Ridge, between a sea of clouds and a mile and a half above the sea with views down on the Santa Ana Valley, the Mojave Desert and its distances and coloring. Riverside has over two hundred miles of paved streets, and many mountain roads accessible to automobiles lead from the city. Beside automobile there is fishing, hunting, good polo and winter and golfing all year around. A present on a sporty 2-hole golf course is in contemplation. Horshoe, especially good, as there are dirt roads that lead through the groves and into the hills. Space does not permit a full delineation of the many wonderful features found in and about Mission Inn, but a resume of these is given in a profusely illustrated booklet, which will be sent to any Tribune reader by the master of the Inn, Frank Miller. Those who contemplate visiting California should, by all means, write for this booklet which gives graphic descriptions—advertisements.



Hotel del Coronado

POLO SEASON
January 1 to March 31
GOLF AND TENNIS
TOURNAMENTS

Yachting, Fishing, Hunting,
Surf Bathing

Convenient auto made
leading to all places
of interest—Mission,
beaches and mountains.

Hotel is conducted on the
AMERICAN PLAN

Booklet and Rates on Request
Purchase Ticket to San Diego

JOHN J. HERNAN
Manager

CORONADO BEACH
CALIFORNIA

THE RAYMOND

IDEALLY
SITUATED

"In the Crown City of the San Gabriel Valley, located on an eminence—an island of flowers in a sea of greenery, surrounded by fragrant orange groves. Every facility for outdoor recreation. Private golf links on own grounds, splendid motorway, magnificent accommodations, combining every modern convenience. Just twenty-five minutes by fast Pacific Electric service from the heart of Los Angeles. Highest service maintained in point of cuisine and service. American Plan."

For folder and rates, write
WALTER RAYMOND,
Proprietor.

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

CONVENIENT TO ALL
PLACES OF INTEREST

Hotel Clark
LOS ANGELES

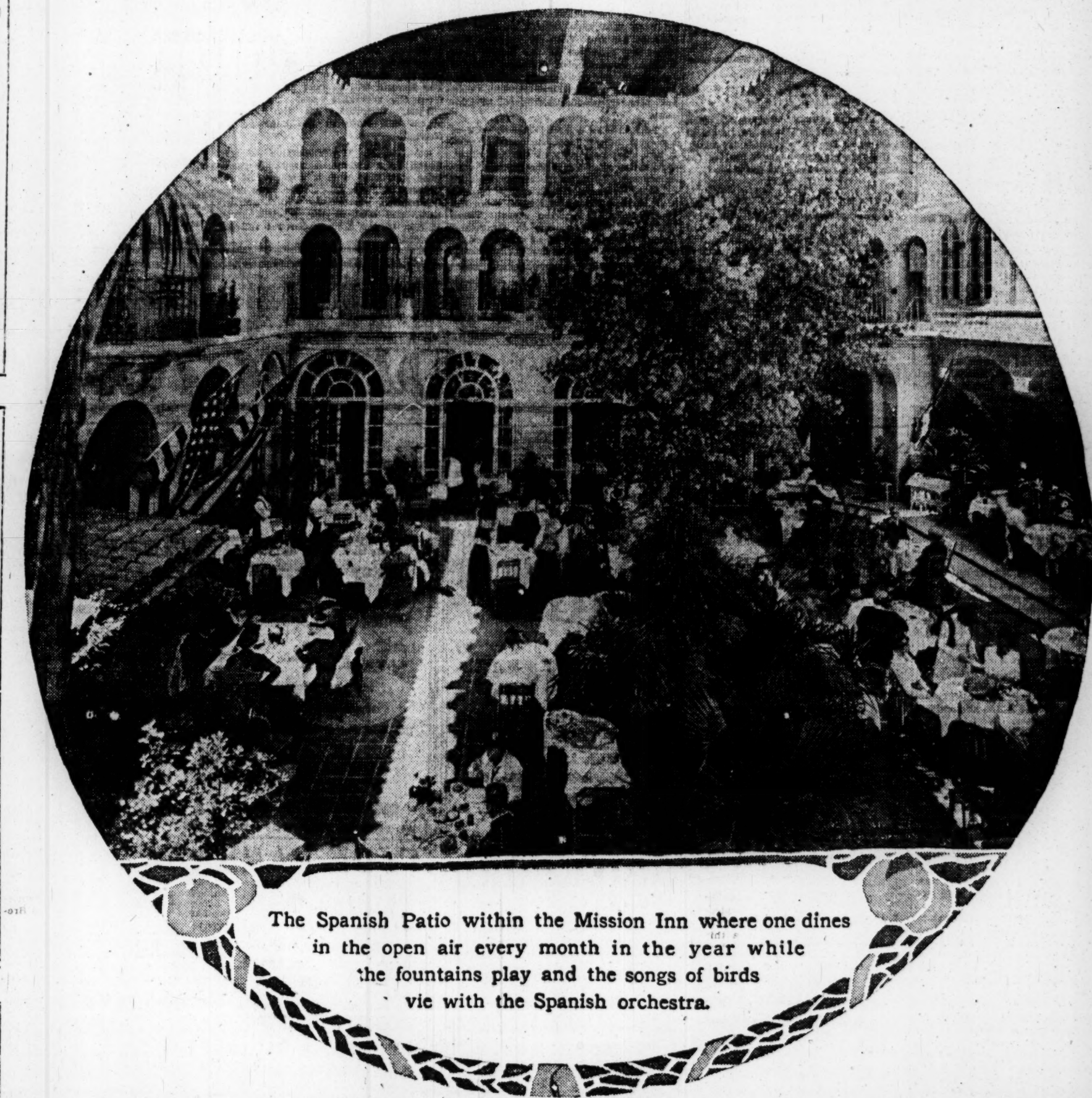
When visiting Southern California you will find it to your advantage to stop at the Clark. Every desired luxury, refinement and convenience. Situated in heart of city, almost opposite Central Park. Car lines to beaches, mountains, missions and other places of interest just a few steps from hotel. 355 rooms, each with private bath. Absolutely fireproof. Both American and European plans. European plan, tariff from \$1.50. Look for the Hotel Clark bus at depot.

For folder, reservations, etc., write
F. M. Dimmock,
Lessee.

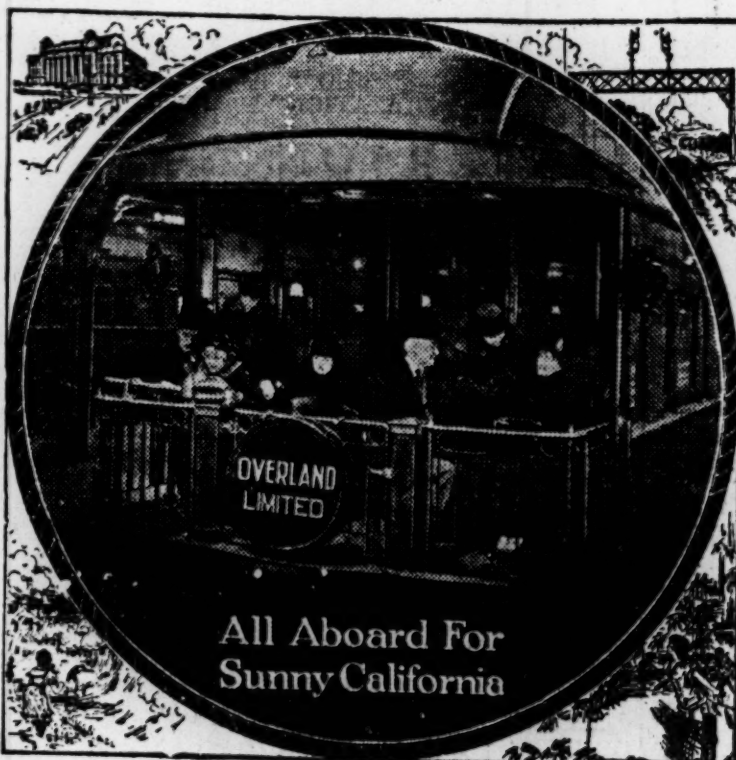
California

Hotels That Are Homelike—

you'll find them in California. Many are built in the old Mission style of architecture. Their rooms are made cozy by charming decorations and furnishings. Great bowls of fresh flowers perfume them and the lilting song of birds floats in through the open windows. There is none of the stiffness that characterizes the usual hotel bedroom—and yet these hotels are as luxurious as any you've ever seen. Plan your trip to the Golden State this very day.



The Spanish Patio within the Mission Inn where one dines in the open air every month in the year while the fountains play and the songs of birds vie with the Spanish orchestra.



On Your Coming Trip to Sunny California

Let an experienced representative of the Chicago & North Western Ry. arrange all details. It will save your time. It will relieve you of all attention to the petty things incident to railway travel. Four fast daily trains—

Overland Limited Los Angeles Limited
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—through from Chicago to California, provided with modern travel conveniences, leave Chicago every evening via the—

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TICKET OFFICES: 148 S. Clark St.
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Main at Fourth Street
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

A hotel that has gained a worldwide reputation for excellence and service. The Van Nuy has that something so much sought by the traveler.

The Van Nuy is situated in the heart of the city and is easily accessible to all stores, theaters, churches, etc. Its code has a world-wide reputation and has been the rallying point of the leading hotels of the world.

Conducted on the American plan. Rates from \$1.25 per day and up. Write for booklet and other information.

A. J. Pedersen and B. W. Thompson,
Managers.

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The
Show Place
of
America

Maintaining the finest and most picturesque 18-hole, all-weather golf course in western America; polo, tennis and widest variety of winter diversions. Mild and beautiful winter climate. More to do and more to see at Del Monte than any other resort in the world. Picturesque 17-mile drive through the world-famous orange groves, pine forests, and along beautiful Monterey Bay. Miles of level boulevards, the delight of the motorist. On the Southern Pacific Railroad, 125 miles south of San Francisco.

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CARL STANLEY
Manager
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Long Beach
Southern California

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25 miles from Los Angeles
American Plan.
Absolutely fireproof.
Write for Folder and Rates
William P. Nestle
Manager.

SECT
GENE
MARKET

LITTLE S
MURDER
ALL O

Typical Crimes
in Widely Sep
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BY HENRY
There are a great
signs on the fronts
taken in Little Sicily
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fend murders.

Four Conviction
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U. S. Agents L
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MISS ANN MURD
CHARLES FROMM

New York, Dec. 2
Murdoch has joined
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Mr. Hayman has bee
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is the present Frohm
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taking this step."
Miss Murdoch has no
to take a new pie
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movies.

LITTLE SICILY'S MURDERERS GO ALL OVER CITY

Typical Crimes Now Appearing
in Widely Separated Sec-
tions of Town.

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

There are a great many "To Rent" signs on the fronts of the wooden cottages in Little Sicily on the north side, the region between Chicago avenue and Division street, west of Wells, with a record of twenty-five or thirty murders a year—most of them unexplained—becoming unpopular as a place of residence, even among the Sicilians themselves.

The old time inhabitants of Little Sicily are scattering all over the city. Many of them take with them the ideas of private vengeance and of contempt for law which are the birthright of the lower class Sicilian. As a result there have been recently several murders in widely scattered parts of the city. Two police officers have been shot within the last few weeks, and there have been other typical Sicilian murders in quarters far remote from Little Hell.

Boys Turn Criminals.

The fear is that the younger generation, born in Little Sicily and reared in a lawless atmosphere, will add a new and extremely desperate element to the ranks of Chicago criminals. They have seen their elders kill their enemies with impunity inside the boundaries of Little Sicily in the pursuit of private feuds. From that it is only a step to outside violence and murder as holdup men and robbers. Recently several young Sicilians have been engaged in holding up storekeepers and conducting boy bandit raids in various parts of the city.

The local Italian detectives complain bitterly of the difficulty they have in securing convictions in these Sicilian mob murders.

Four Convictions in 36 Cases.

"Among the first thirty-six murder cases we took to court from Little Sicily," says Detective Sergeant Bernatchi, "we got convictions in only four. The other thirty-two were either acquitted or had their bonds set. Right away there is a man out on \$10,000 bonds who signed a written confession to committing a murder. In the Little Sicily case we are different in the old country, as the records of the Black Hand bureau show. The most famous case is that of a Sicilian who killed a fellow countryman on the north side. He was tried in the Chicago courts and acquitted. Later he went back to his old home in Italy. The family of his Chicago victim followed him there and made complaint in the Italian police. He was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to serve thirty years in the penitentiary.

Italy Punishes Our Criminal.

In another case a Sicilian who had murdered a man in Chicago escaped arrest in America and went back to Italy. There he was arrested by the Italian police, who sent to Chicago for evidence of the crime he had committed here. Affidavits were prepared and sent to Italy and on the strength of them he was convicted and is still serving his sentence.

Recently the Chicago courts have shown more severity in handling some of these cases. Within a few weeks Judge Pam sentenced Philip Scatella to twenty-five years in Joliet after he had held guilty to the murder of a grocerman in Little Sicily, who had, apparently, insulted him.

But even after they have secured a conviction the police complain of the slowness of the Italian justice in sending the parole law. "Clan and family feeling is strong among the Sicilians and a murderer sentenced to prison for ten or twenty years, for instance, never is up high price for his freedom, so that he is released on parole."

U. S. Agents Let Them In.

The police complain also that the immigration officials do not exercise sufficient care in admitting men to the United States who have left criminal records behind them in Italy. Many Sicilian criminals, it is said, in the past have crossed over into France and sailed from French ports, either with forged passports or no passports at all.

In New York the Black Hand squad includes forty or fifty Italian speaking detectives. Here in Chicago, where the problem is quite as desperate, there are more than ten detectives assigned to the work.

If the murderous spirit which made Little Hell notorious and is fast making it almost uninhabitable is not to spread widely over Chicago, the police, the courts and the parole board will need to display some swift and efficient team work.

MISS ANN MURDOCK QUILTS CHARLES FROHMAN COMPANY

New York, Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Ann Murdock has joined the list of prominent players who have severed their connection with the Charles Frohman company since the death of the theatrical manager in the Lusitania sinking. Through a representative Miss Murdock issued today the following statement:

"I regret that it has been necessary to take this step, but I have not been at all satisfied with the choice of plays Mr. Frohman has been making for me. Nothing can exceed my gratitude to the late Charles Frohman for his loyalty and the present Frohman organization; nevertheless I feel perfectly justified in taking this step."

Miss Murdock has not decided whether to make a new play under the management of the Shuberts or to go into the movies.

ABOUT A 'SOMEWHAT DARING' FARCE

BY PERCY HAMMOND.

THE MISSES DOLLY are scrupulously frisky farces at the Olympic and, desiring to conserve the blushes of the innocent and unwary, they advertise it as "somewhat daring." Thus the precocious debutante, seeking holiday diversion in the theaters, is warned away from the hazardous speech and situation of "His Bridal Night" and goes to such seemingly entertainment as is offered by the Follies or "Fair and Warmer." The Misses Dolly by their sacrificial honesty may lose money, but they gain the wholesome satisfaction which goes with the proper exercise of a noble mind. Let us whose moral stability puts us beyond the temptation of the theater attend the Misses Dolly, and so encourage segregation in the drama. Let us.

Let us, that is, if we have nothing else to do and are not too hard to please. The Dolly sisters are both pretty, and one of them can act. Their farce is ingenious; its audacities, unlike those of "So Long Letty," are not slovenly; its decoration is smart, and its acting not bad. If I were asked to diagnose its ailments I should put the critical thermometer beneath its tongue and say, "Ninety-nine." It ought at least to be 104. It has a temperature, but it needs a fever. Tranquillity in a somewhat daring farce is usually fatal.

The Dolly sisters are twins who resemble each other more than they look alike. Before they were married to the Messrs. Fox and Schwartz they were dancers, ornamenting many a dingy revue. Ambition arrived with matrimony, and a play, written by Lawrence Rising and elaborated by Margaret Mayo, was summoned to inaugurate them as stars. This play employs the obvious farcical predicament of a man married to a twin. He gets mixed and he does not know which one he has sworn to love, honor, and obey. He is fond of one and he fondles the other. In fact, he goes on his honeymoon with the twin to whose carcases he has no right whatever. They retire to a bungalow near Tuxedo (the time is the present and the place New York), and there they experience many embarrassing contrapuntos. Husband, lover, sweetheart, wife are all confused in a somewhat seamy mess, emphasized by the observations of a sophisticated butler. On Sunday night the rather ticklish circumstances were relieved by the presence of the Dolly husbands, Messrs. Schwartz and Fox, who were not in the least embarrassed by the play's agitating possibilities.

It was all straightened out at the end. One twin could kiss, the other wouldn't; one had a mole on her cheek, the other didn't, and as one could kick higher than the other, there was a dance or two by way of identifying the details of holy matrimony. The Dolly who can act is the prettier Dolly, a nice girl, but not too nice; a promising comedienne, I should say, in an outburst of Yuletide emotion. Her clothes, and those of her sister, struck my barbaric eye as being top notch, and I marveled at the grace of their legs and the awkwardness of their arms.

Mr. John Westley, who is otherwise a good actor, howed his lines like a hurt hound, for what reason I do not know. In the cast is Miss Lucille Watson, who, I used to think, had more ability as a comedienne than either Mrs. Fliske or Marie Tempest. She looked and acted well and she spoke the play's most rutilant line with an admirable cleanliness of method. In case this report confuses you I refer you to the inclusive review of it, contained in its advertisements: "A. H. Woods introduces the Dolly Sisters in a somewhat daring farce, 'His Bridal Night.'" "Is enough."

"Falstaff" Again: News

Last night's repetition of "Falstaff" was the expected betterment in nearly all ways: feet where the first lagged; cohesive in most of the tricky scenes that before were attacked rather tentatively; racy, gay, direct, and, above all, intelligent with regard for everything that is this great work. The revival is, perhaps, the best in all respects that Campanini has made out of the Italian repertoire.

Rimini, while still underdone in the item of legs, is in better control of Sir John, who is as the baritone walks him, too agile for the fun of text and situation. The greater verve and go of the repetition were contributions from everybody involved: the comedy was well acted, and the music well sung. Campanini's own part was, as before, exquisitely done: he took from the score the complete fund of young fun and clear as a simple ballad.

The merriment of "Falstaff" endures to the ultimate note of the marvelous fugue on which the curtain is dropped: a feat in contrapuntal construction the like of which is in no other opera, and given last night with a bewitching sense of melody and frolic.

Tonight, Galli-Curci's third "Lucia," there is reward in this performance for those in time for the first act.

Mary Garden's second opera will be "The Juggler," next Tuesday night; and her third, she plans, will be "Carmen," with Muratore, for the following Saturday matinee.

"D. D."

HE SAYS BLACK, SHE SAYS WHITE, IN DIVORCE CASE

Wife Explains in Court Why She
Had to Get the License
and the Ring.

BY AUDRIE ALSPAUGH CHASE

Here is a wall. He says it is black. She says it is white. The judge says—what he sees it to be from the pigments presented by each. The lawyers are sure he is color blind—but they abide.

"That is the diagrammatic impression one gets from listening to a contested divorce case."

Sulzer vs. Sulzer.

Yesterday, in particular, in Judge Thompson's court it was "Sulzer vs. Sulzer." The pleading was for annulment of marriage on the grounds of minority and something legal about threats and perjury.

In picture number one the coloring is done mainly by Fred Sulzer, a heavy faced youth, of ordinary makeup, endeavoring to extract himself from an unwelcome matrimonial yoke. For a time his facile painting lends a comedy touch to a sketch that later develops tragic depths.

He claimed that he was 19 when he married Marguerite Jacobs—or rather, when she married him; and she was 38. The marriage ceremony was performed on March 23, 1914.

"Did you get the license?" questioned counsel.

She got the license. "Marguerite got it," painted Fred, putting in these additional flourishes. "She didn't say nothing about marriage till the night before she went and got the license and her cousin came over and began to accuse me. I never saw the marriage license, and I didn't get it," he concluded as the lawyer handed it in for evidence.

Her activities went further in his work. "She bought the rug herself," and "she paid the preacher."

They had met at a party some time before and he had taken her home. They had been unduly intimate, but after this March marriage he went home to his mother and she went some place to board. So they lived until—

"I had a little quarrel at home and left and didn't go place to go, so went over there." This was June, three months after the marriage and four days before the baby's birth. There he lived without telling his mother anything. He didn't tell the March after the January in which the baby died. Then he went back to his mother's.

Paid Wife \$3.50 a Week.

Some time thereafter, his wife had him brought into the Municipal court, and since then he has been paying \$3.50 a week to her. The youth assigned as the main reason for his matrimonial pliancy, the threats of Marguerite's tribe of cousins that "They'd fix me later if I didn't marry her, they'd get me."

That was his view of the wall. This is hers.

Marguerite Jacobs Sulzer, a fettle little person, in a shirred blue silk dress, had been sitting during this story nervously, drawing a brown glove onto one small hand. On the other left hand flashed a gold band, from the third finger. Her lined face, her red-circled eyes, her small features, her evident maturity marked her as no fit mate for this boy; but her story, told in a thin high pitched voice punctuated his picture so thoroughly that such sympathy as the cross examining lawyer had left for him quite leaked away.

In the first place, she said she was 31 years old and she had known Fred seven years. When she found there was a price to pay for this friendship with him the matter was broached to him by the woman with whom she stayed some weeks before the marriage.

Who She Got the License.

Questioned counsel, "And did you go and get the license?"

Answered witness, indignantly dignified, "I went because I was sent. Mr. Sulzer sent me the night before. He said he'd laid off so long, was late so often, that he was afraid he'd lose his job so he told me to go. If he could get off on Wednesday night, he said we'd be married. He said he was 22 and I should say he was 23, so I gave him the license."

"I gave him the license in the house, he carried it in his pocket and gave it to the minister." Here the thin little voice faltered in a plaintive note. "I didn't have any ring at the time, and I had to have mine made to order later."

After the baby's death, he began to threaten to leave her. "We argued about money," she said. While they lived together, she declared he didn't work much, and that her people took care of her.

"And who supported him?" the lawyer asked.

"Nobody supported him. He run a bill and it's still standing," she flashed.

The Judge's Ruling.

Said the judge, "The main point is that the boy had a tiff at home and voluntarily went to live with this woman. If a boy under age without consent of his parents marries a girl of any age, lives with her a while, and then elects to leave her, and is allowed to, it would be a terrible state of affairs. For such underage marriages to be counted null would simply be an invitation to venturesome youth to destroy the virtue of young girls and then desert them on a whim."

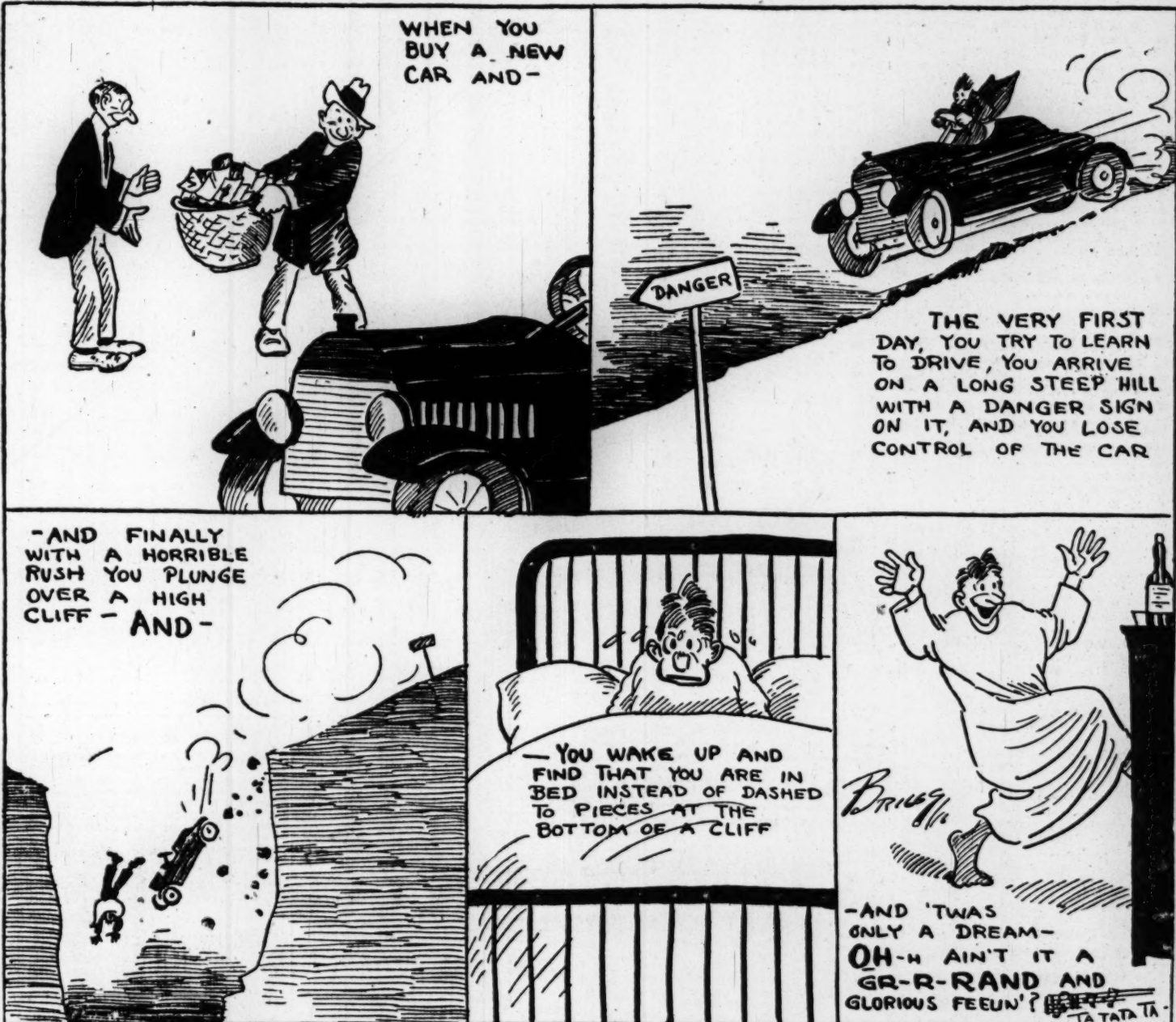
Said the lawyer, "But they are a mismatched couple."

Ditto the judge, "He should have thought of that."

Said the lawyer, "But he is an immature boy."

Ditto the judge, "Well, he was mature enough for undue intimacy. He ruled thus: 'I couldn't annul this marriage. I agree that it is unfortunate, but I'll have to give my decree on the cross bill, that he continue paying the \$3.50 a week.'"

AIN'T IT A GRAND AND GLORIOUS FEELING?



TROUBADOUR OF TRUCK 14 DEAD

Old Joe Howard, Prince of
Fiddlers, Sings His Lilt-
ing Melodies No More.

When old Joe Howard laid down his ancient fiddle and his sixty years last night, the fiddler of truck company 14 breathed a little prayer, which ought to enable Joe to trade his fiddle for a harp and a crown.

Joe at 60, married and weather beaten, was the humming fiddler of the Canal-port district.

In Firehouse Basement.

Being an ardent "A. E. fan," he sought a home nearest the seat of action, and this was in the home of Truck 14 at 918 West Nineteenth street. He slept in the basement and regaled the boys of a cold winter night with such as:

O' Buffalo gals, won't you come out tonight!

Won't you come out tonight!

Won't you come out tonight!

And in the brave clatter of an alarm he swung wide the doors to see the truck go whaling away up the hill with such a crowd of fiddlers as he had.

He was a business to close the doors again and see that the station was snug against the return of the lads, frost-bitten, weary, beaten by the struggle against fire, and keen for the comfort of "home."

Ha! Ha! Ha!

Comfortable again in fresh woollen the "lads" gathered in their chairs, and Joe took down the fiddle and sent the blood coursing again with:

Turkey in the straw,

Ha, ha, ha—

On occasion when the youngsters of the neighborhood proposed to dance and music seemed insufficient Old Joe came over and sent heels and toes skittering about to the insouciant charm of his syncopations.

The Cold Firehouse.

Last night the lads tore through the big doors to a blaze at Sixteenth and Canal streets. Old Joe felt bad. He had been having a few miseries, of which he spoke little. The firemen came rolling slowly back from the job. The big doors still were open.

The house was cold, cheerless, comfortable.

The lads hurried to the basement.

Joe was dead.

WEST SIDE FOR BOULEVARD.

100 Residents of Oak Park and Austin Want Austin Avenue Changed.

One hundred residents of Oak Park and Austin appeared yesterday before the West Chicago park commissioners to urge that the name of the street be changed from Twelfth street to North Austin avenue. The action was post-pone to allow the legislature time to pass an ordinance to enable the commissioners to take over the street. The commissioners also voted to let a contract for \$60,000 worth of bathing suits to the Leland S. Rapp company for use at the bathing pools next year.

GETS LARGEST DONATIONS.

Evanson Church Receives Two Anonymous Gifts of \$500 Each for Building Fund.

Two checks for \$500 each from anonymous contributors, the largest ever received at their annual Christmas collection for the building fund of St. Luke's Episcopal church, Evanson, were announced last night by the Rev. George Craig Stewart, rector. The total collection amounted to \$2,300.

ROBBERY, ARSON SUSPECTED IN DOUBLE KING TRAGEDY.

Strange Men Seen About Fatal Fire
and Much Treasure Has Disappeared, It Is Said.

Robbery and arson are suspected in the fire that caused the deaths of Thomas King, 93 years old, and his son, Thomas King Jr., 67 years old, and destroyed their home a mile west of Steger, Ill., yesterday.

Both men died in their beds, it being thought they were overcome by fumes before they had an opportunity to escape. A pair of strange men, seen in the crowd that hurried to the fire in the early morning, are said, by their disconnected statements, to have fallen under suspicion.

The Kings are said to have been wealthy and a large sum of money is believed to have been in the house.

The younger man was known to carry large sums. He leaves a widow and three children.

There also was a report that the Kings recently sold some acreage to the Chicago forest belt commission for \$150 an acre and that this money was in the house.

POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH TAKING \$1 BILL AS GRAFT.

Former "Lookout" for Disorderly House Makes Accusation Against Officer Who Arrested Him.

Patrolman Patrick Toohy of the Cottage Grove avenue station was charged yesterday with grafting. His accuser was Samuel Charleston, who admits he formerly was a "lookout" for a disorderly house. Toohy arrested him, and he made his charges before Judge Fisher in the Morals court.

"Miss Francis, 2214 North Dearborn street," he said, "told me she gave Toohy money, and last Thursday night he went to the back door of Mattie Maxwell's, at 2217 South Dearborn street, and asked for the price of a drink. She gave him \$1."

Toohy denied the charges as lies, but Judge Fisher had Charleston taken to the office of Philip R. Crippen, aid of Second Deputy Funkhouser, where his statement was put in the form of an affidavit. Judge Fisher also issued subpoenas ordering the two women to appear before him this morning.

CHICAGO BOOKKEEPER HELD IN TEXAS AS \$500 FORGER.

F. A. Brown Accused of Passing Checks in Union Bank of Houston—Caught by Pinkertons.

F. A. Brown, who gave his residence as Chicago and his occupation as a bookkeeper, was arrested by Pinkerton operatives yesterday on a charge of passing forged checks for \$500, passing them in the Union bank of Houston.

LIFE JUST A LONG QUARREL.

Two husbands filed suits for divorce in the Circuit court yesterday, charging their wives with extreme and repeated cruelty. They are W. Blaine Moody and Henry G. Westlake. Moody was married in Cleveland on Christmas day 1915, according to his bill, and alleges that his married life has been nothing more than on long continuous quarrel.

Westlake's suit alleges that his wife frequently saloons till the wee small hours of the morning with her 10 year old son, and that she hit him with an alarm clock and a butcher knife when he attempted to remonstrate with her.

On Aug. 8, 1914, he says, she beat him with an umbrella and then bit him when he attempted to wrest it from her.

HEIRESS MAKES SELF PRISONER

Miss Edna Barnes Race Due
for Share in \$2,000,000
Estate, Shuns Relatives.

Miss Edna Barnes Race, Irving Park heiress to a share in \$2,000,000, is "keeping herself a prisoner" in the Hotel Brevoort, so her relatives won't bother her, according to advices from hotel attaches last night.

Yesterday a report was current that Charles O. Race and Mrs. Genevieve Race Powers, brother and sister of the "prisoner," had been foiled in an attempt to see their sister so they might coax her back into the family circle.

Doesn't Know She's a Prisoner.

"My sister doesn't know she is a prisoner," said Mr. Race. "She doesn't know we are trying to communicate with her and tell her that her aunt is ready to restore her to her share in the \$2,000,000 estate if she will give over her associates in the smart social set."

But a spokesman for Miss Race explained the other side of it.

Miss Race is a fine, gracious gentlewoman, said the night clerk of the Brevoort. "She is not a prisoner. It is foolish to talk of 'prisoners' in a loop like this. Miss Race has been very ill for some time and she has asked that she be not bothered. That is the reason callers have been denied. She is sick and tired of being pestered by impossible persons. There is a nurse in her room—that is true. And Miss Race has explained to the hotel staff that she wishes quiet and rest. Her orders will be respected."

No Condition to Phone.

It was not possible to speak to Miss Race, as her nurse explained she was in bed in condition to come to the telephone, although her health is improving daily.

The \$2,000,000 fortune of the Races is held by Miss Edna Y. Race, sister of Charles H. Race, late millionaire of Irving Park, with whom Edna Barnes Race resided. He left his estate in trust for his children with his sister, Charles O. Race said it didn't matter how much money his sister has spent if she will only return she may have as much more as she desires.

Introducing Mr. Hughes.

Miss Race met Harry Hughes, a jeweler in the past, and later financed a jewelry store for him to the extent of \$10,000. Hughes went into bankruptcy, whereupon Miss Race took over the store. It is in the hands of the sheriff now.

Mrs. Ruth Lydia Hughes, wife of Harry Hughes, has now a suit for \$20,000 pending against Miss Race, charging the alienation of her husband's affections. It was said yesterday that Hughes has made several friendly calls at the Hotel Brevoort.

PRISON FOR SHOPLIFTER.

Holiday Pilferer Gets Year's Sentence and \$100 Fine—Companion Forfeits Bond.

Hattie Johnson of Rock Island, arrested Saturday for shoplifting in Rothchild's department store, was sentenced to serve one year in the house of correction and fined \$100 yesterday.

Zella Owens, who was arrested with the Johnson woman, did not appear in court and a \$500 bond given for her was forfeited.

CONTINUES PAISLEY HEARING

Hearing on the bankruptcy of William W. Paisley, whose fortunes collapsed with the failure of the Paisley bank, was resumed yesterday before Referee in Bankruptcy Sidney C. Eastman. The hearing was continued to Jan. 2.

SCHUETTLER BEST FOR JOB. SAY CITY BUSINESS MEN.

General Manager of Mandel Brothers
Calls on Mayor.

"Herman F. Schuetzler would make the best chief of police Chicago ever had," was the collective opinion transmitted personally to Mayor Thompson yesterday by a representative delegation of Chicago business men.

In the committee, which was headed by D. F. Kelly, general manager of Mandel Brothers, were A. Sprague, Sprague, Warner & Co., Robert C. Thorne of Montgomery Ward & Co., James Simpson of Marshall Field & Co., J. Harry Selz of Selz, Schwab & Co., and F. C. Armstrong, cartage contractor.

"We believe that the mayor has a wonderful opportunity to appoint a big man," said one of the committee. "and we will tell the mayor that in our opinion, Schuetzler would make the best police chief Chicago ever had."

After leaving the mayor's office, the committee was silent, as was also the mayor, two silences which led the city hall dopests mentally to increase Schuetzler's chances of appointment.

WOMAN MANAGER OF HOTEL FOUND DYING FROM BURNS.

Discovered in Vestibule of New Jersey Hotel, Where No Fire Had Occurred—Murder Suspected.

New York, Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Found with her body blackened by burns and devoid of clothing, Miss Elsie Green, 34 years of age, manager for twelve years of the Lake Denmark hotel at Lake Denmark, near Dover, N. J., died early today in the Dover hospital, leaving no clue to the cause of her death. Murder is suspected.

The woman was found unconscious by her employer, Thomas W. Morphy, just before daybreak today in the vestibule of the hotel. There were no signs of fire in or about the hotel. Mr. Morphy told Coroner Totten and Detective Carlton Reid that he had last seen Miss Green in the reception room of the hotel about 9 o'clock Christmas night. She was addressing Christmas cards.

"I think I'll go for the Christmas cards when I finished," Morphy said. Miss Green called to him as he went upstairs to his room. Detectives have been unable to trace Miss Green's movements after she left the hotel.

BARTENDER CONFESSES HE KILLED WATCHMAN.

Andrew Mayer Confesses He Wounded Henry Gordon, Railroad Man, Who Died Yesterday.

Andrew Mayer, a bartender in the saloon of James Schneller of 2848 South Racine avenue, was booked on a charge of murder after he confessed that he had shot and fatally wounded Henry Gordon, 45 years old, 3200 South Ashland avenue, on Monday night. Gordon, who was a watchman for the Chicago Junction railroad, died yesterday at the Provident hospital.

MADE HER SLEEP ON FLOOR.

James W. Brackett, Ford Employee, Accused in Divorce Bill.

Although Mrs. Alice Power Brackett and James W. Brackett have been married less than a year, she alleges his cruelty has become unbearable and yesterday she filed a suit for divorce in the Circuit court. She alleges he compelled her to sleep on the floor for two weeks. Brackett is employed at the Ford automobile plant at Indiana avenue and Thirty-ninth street.

CITY BUDGET WON'T REDUCE POLICE FORCE

Department Heads Explain Situation to Mayor and Finance Committee.

Just where the city will be pinched by the slashing of 14 per cent from the annual municipal budget was told yesterday to Mayor Thompson and the finance committee by the department heads.

At the second meeting between the mayor and the budget makers each cabinet member was called in and asked whether he had made the cut in his estimates for 1917 ordered by the committee. The majority of them had done so and those who had not were ordered to bring in their lower figures tomorrow. If the officials do not act the committee will use its own judgment.

Won't Reduce Police Force.

There will be some exceptions to the rule. For example Chief Healey said a 14 per cent cut in his appropriation would force him to discharge 670 policemen. Members of the committee have indicated they will not consider such a reduction in police protection. The chief recommended the abolition of the morals investigations and inspectors of personnel.

Commissioner Keith announced a determination to cut down on street lighting. His statement aroused the aldermen. Chairman Richter told him to "think it over" and ascertain whether the savings could not be made in some other fund.

An outline of the remarks of other officials follows:

HEALTH COMMISSIONER ROBERTSON.

Saving \$138,000 in my department means closing sixteen public baths, the municipal lodging house, and the public comfort station at the library. It means we don't have enough money to conduct the new contagious disease hospital properly."

Fire Department Situation.

FIRE MARSHAL O'CONNOR.

To save \$455,000 in my department would mean making every member take a forty days' vacation without pay or the abolition of twenty-two companies for the year.

COLLECTOR FORSBERG.

We would have to give every employee two months' vacation without pay or discharge nine senior clerks which would cripple the office.

SMOKE INSPECTOR REID.

We laid off five men this year and if we make this reduction it will mean laying off six more next year. This would make a total reduction of 30 per cent in our appropriation since 1915.

PRESIDENT FAIRFAX.

board of local improvements—The only way we could save \$100,000 would be to close up shop for two months.

OIL INSPECTOR HENDERSON.

We can cut one man out without damaging the work at all. I don't see how we can cut out another.

BUILDING COMMISSIONER BOSTROM.

I don't see how we can reduce as much as the committee wants without hurting the city.

Welfare Department.

WELFARE COMMISSIONER ROWE.

CATTLE HIGHER; DEMAND ACTIVE

Prices Steady to 15c Up— Hogs and Muttons Are Irregular.

LIVE STOCK QUOTATIONS.

CATTLE.
Best steers, good to choice, \$10.50 to \$11.25;
fair to good, \$9.75 to \$10.50;
cows, \$8.50 to \$9.75;
bulls, \$8.50 to \$9.75;
yearlings, \$8.50 to \$9.75;
calves, \$8.50 to \$9.75;
hogs, \$8.50 to \$9.75;
muttons, \$8.50 to \$9.75.

HOGS.
Best hogs, \$10.00 to \$10.50;
fair to good, \$9.50 to \$10.00;
cows, \$8.50 to \$9.50;
bulls, \$8.50 to \$9.50;
yearlings, \$8.50 to \$9.50;
calves, \$8.50 to \$9.50;
hogs, \$8.50 to \$9.50;
muttons, \$8.50 to \$9.50.

MUTTONS.
Best muttons, \$10.00 to \$10.50;
fair to good, \$9.50 to \$10.00;
cows, \$8.50 to \$9.50;
bulls, \$8.50 to \$9.50;
yearlings, \$8.50 to \$9.50;
calves, \$8.50 to \$9.50;
hogs, \$8.50 to \$9.50;
muttons, \$8.50 to \$9.50.

WETHERS.
Best wethers, \$10.00 to \$10.50;
fair to good, \$9.50 to \$10.00;
cows, \$8.50 to \$9.50;
bulls, \$8.50 to \$9.50;
yearlings, \$8.50 to \$9.50;
calves, \$8.50 to \$9.50;
hogs, \$8.50 to \$9.50;
muttons, \$8.50 to \$9.50.

WAGONS.
Best wagons, \$10.00 to \$10.50;
fair to good, \$9.50 to \$10.00;
cows, \$8.50 to \$9.50;
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**INDEX TO
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.**

ANNOUNCEMENTS.....Page, Col.
AUCTION SALES.....17
BOARDS AND SIGNAGE.....18
AUTOMOBILES.....19
BUILDINGS.....20
CARROLLS.....21
CLOTHING.....22
COOKS.....23
CORPORATIONS.....24
CREDIT.....25
DRAFTSMEN.....26
EMPLOYMENT.....27
ENGINEERS.....28
EXECUTIVES.....29
FINANCIAL.....30
FURNITURE.....31
GASOLINE.....32
HOUSEHOLD GOODS.....33
INSURANCE.....34
LABORERS.....35
LANDS.....36
LEGAL NOTICES.....37
MACHINERY.....38
MISCELLANEOUS.....39
MORTGAGES.....40
MUSIC.....41
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.....42
OFFICES.....43
PATENTS.....44
PERSONAL.....45
PHOTOGRAPHY.....46
PRINTING.....47
REAL ESTATE.....48
REPAIRS.....49
RESTAURANTS.....50
SALES.....51
SALESMAEN.....52
SHIPMENTS.....53
SITUATIONS.....54
STEAMSHIP LINES.....55
STOCKS AND BONDS.....56
STORAGE.....57
STREET CARS.....58
TALKING MACHINES.....59
TOILET ARTICLES.....60
TOILET REFRIGERATORS.....61
TOILET SINKS.....62
TOILET TUBS.....63
TOILET WASHES.....64
TOILET WASHES.....65
TOILET WASHES.....66
TOILET WASHES.....67
TOILET WASHES.....68
TOILET WASHES.....69
TOILET WASHES.....70
TOILET WASHES.....71
TOILET WASHES.....72
TOILET WASHES.....73
TOILET WASHES.....74
TOILET WASHES.....75
TOILET WASHES.....76
TOILET WASHES.....77
TOILET WASHES.....78
TOILET WASHES.....79
TOILET WASHES.....80
TOILET WASHES.....81
TOILET WASHES.....82
TOILET WASHES.....83
TOILET WASHES.....84
TOILET WASHES.....85
TOILET WASHES.....86
TOILET WASHES.....87
TOILET WASHES.....88
TOILET WASHES.....89
TOILET WASHES.....90
TOILET WASHES.....91
TOILET WASHES.....92
TOILET WASHES.....93
TOILET WASHES.....94
TOILET WASHES.....95
TOILET WASHES.....96
TOILET WASHES.....97
TOILET WASHES.....98
TOILET WASHES.....99
TOILET WASHES.....100

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.
STEEL MAN.
Age 28, 10 yrs. exp. in bookkeeping, auditing and office work. Address: 3111 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WTD.—YOUNG MAN.
Experienced in bookkeeping, auditing, office work. Address: 3111 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WTD.—EXP. CHAUFFEUR.
Experienced in driving, office work. Address: 3111 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Coaches, Teamsters, Chauffeurs.
SITUATION WTD.—CHAUFFEUR.
Experienced in driving, office work. Address: 3111 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

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WANTED—MALE HELP.

Stores and Offices.
CLERK—AGE 20 TO 25.
Experienced in clerical work. Address: 3111 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

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WANTED—MALE HELP.

Boys.
FOR OFFICE WORK.
Age 16 years or more. Address: 3111 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

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